

ARMY NAVY

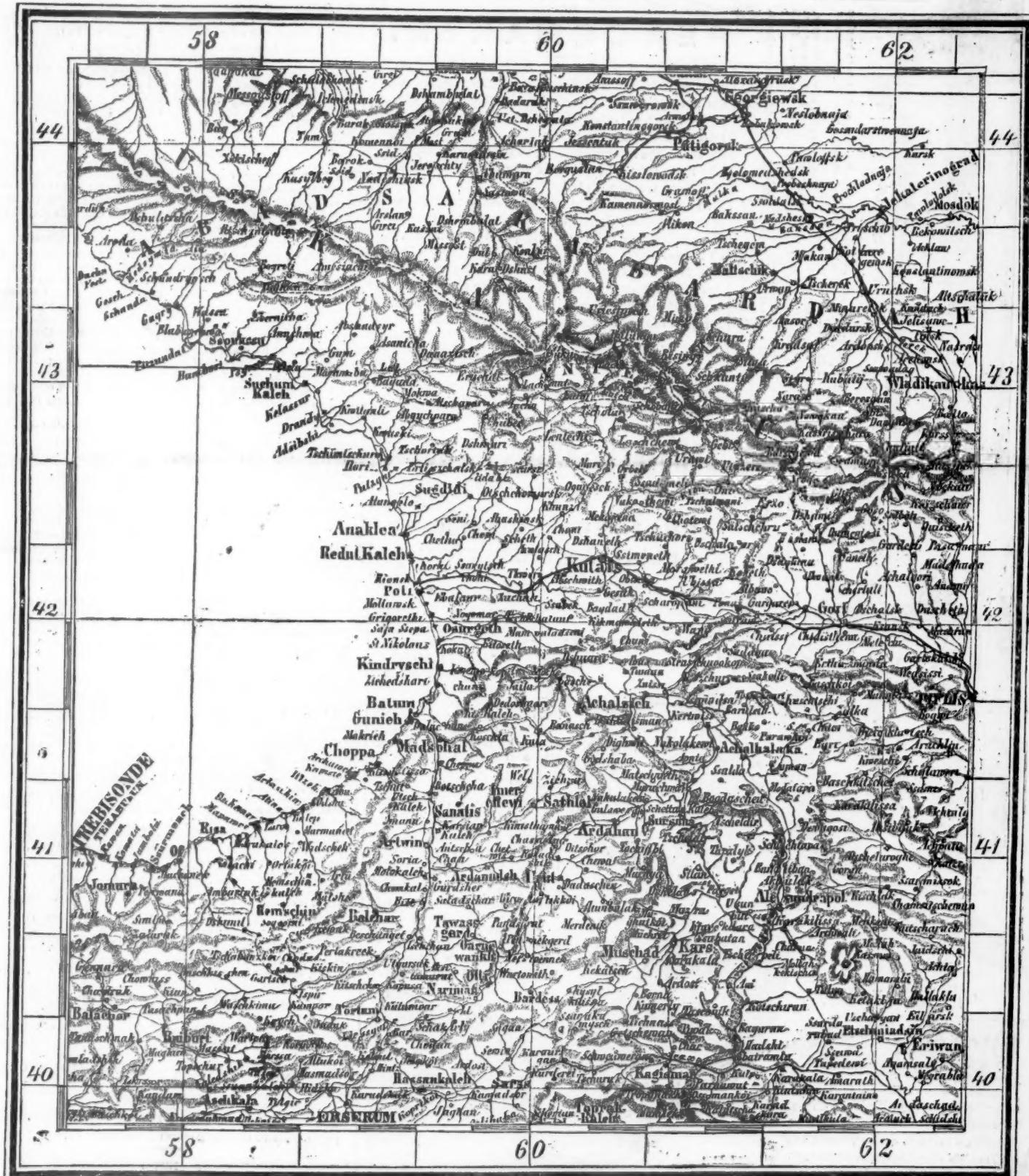
GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 42.
WHOLE NUMBER 718.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

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SCENE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.



THIS map is a section copied for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by photographic process, on an enlarged scale, from the general map of the Black Sea, with maps of the Bosphorus and the Straits of the Dardanelles, by F. Handtke, whose maps are followed by the Austrian General staff. This map embodies the newest available material, and is the best special map of Asiatic Turkey in existence. The longitude is computed from the meridian of Ferro, Canary Islands, which is 18.7 west of Greenwich. Ferro is the spot through which Pope Alexander VI. drew his imaginary line, dividing the world into two halves, giving all the new lands on the west to Spain and on the east to Portugal. Ancient geographers considered it the most westerly point of the world, and drew the meridian through it, as the Germans do still. On page 674 will be found a description of some of the principal military positions included in the map, with a reference to their location by latitude and longitude.

B. KITTREDGE & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

THE AGENTS OF COLT'S ARMS COMPANY,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

SIX NEW MODEL COLT PISTOLS, FIVE POCKET PISTOLS AND THE PEACEMAKER.



THE PEACEMAKER.

This pistol, for efficiency, safety, simplicity, and lightness, is far in advance of any military pistol that has yet appeared. After an exhaustive trial in competition with all other pistols submitted (six in all) in 1873, it was adopted as the Cavalry pistol of the United States, on the recommendation of the Board of Officers who made the trials, and the whole of the Cavalry has since been armed with it.

Among seven different military pistols experimented upon at Spandau during the past year by the Prussian Government, the firing of this pistol was the best in all respects.

It is confidently recommended to officers of the Army and Navy, guides, hunters, and all who travel among dangerous communities, as the best weapon to carry on the person that has ever been produced.

SEAL OF
ORDNANCE
DEPARTMENT
U. S. A.

EXTRACTS FROM

ORDNANCE NOTES - - NO. 5.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27, 1873.

REVOLVERS USING METALLIC AMMUNITION.

FIRST REPORT on New Model Colt and Smith & Wesson Revolvers. Made at National Armory, December 27, 1872.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., December 27, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have tested three Smith & Wesson revolvers (new model) and the Colt's revolver (new model), submitted by Gen. W. B. Franklin, and have the honor to make the following report thereon:

[DESCRIPTION OMITTED.]

The new model Colt revolver is not an alteration of their old revolver for paper cartridges, as is the model now in service. It is made with a solid frame, inclosing the cylinder, and into which the barrel is screwed. The cylinder is of greater diameter and a little shorter than the old one. The hand which rotates the cylinder is an improvement,

having two fingers, one of which reinforces the other, giving a considerable gain of power. The ejector is similar to the old one, but one end of the ejector tube is set in the frame, the other being fastened to the barrel by a screw. The base pin is held in place by a screw through the frame.

This revolver is supplied with a safety notch, on which it can be carried without the firing pin touching the cartridge. The other parts are essentially the same as in the old model.

As required by the instructions from Ordnance Office, I give below the details of the tests to which the revolvers have been subjected:

[DETAILS OMITTED.]

The Colt revolver was first fired three hundred rounds with service ammunition, allowing it to cool after each hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced from it, and only one cartridge failed to explode. This one was found to be defective in fulminate.

The revolver was then laid in the snow, water poured over it, and it was allowed to remain in the weather three days and nights. When taken up again it was rusted considerably but worked perfectly. It was again fired up to two hundred rounds, with two cartridges failing to explode. One of these exploded at second trial and the other with the punch and hammer.

The Colt and one of the Smith & Wesson were then fired for accuracy at fifty yards. A target of ten shots with each gave mean absolute deviation—for Colt, 3.11 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 4.39 in.

Both revolvers were then placed in a close box connected with the pulverizer, and well sanded. The sand did not affect the working of either.

They were then fired at twenty-five yards distance for penetration. The average penetration for ten shots with each was—for the Colt, 4.1 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 3.35 in.

The Smith & Wesson was then fired one hundred rounds and the Colt two hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced with either, only a slight increase in friction being noticeable in the Smith & Wesson. One cartridge failed to explode in the Colt and eight in the Smith & Wesson. The one failing in the Colt was exploded with a centre punch. Six of those failing in the Smith & Wesson exploded at second trial, one at third trial, and the other one was without fulminate.

I finally tried the "Leet" cartridges in the Colt revolver to ascertain the effect of bursting through the cap, as they had done with the Smith & Wesson. The cartridges were taken from the same box, and about twenty of them from the same package as those that burst in the Smith & Wesson revolvers, but out of eighty fired none burst. At the same time, of four cartridges from this package fired in the Smith & Wesson revolver two burst as before.

The Smith & Wesson revolvers have been fired respectively 889, 606 and 845 rounds; the Colt about 800 rounds. The better working of the Colt is noticeable throughout. No difficulty has been found with it, while the Smith & Wesson has several times clogged to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to cock it. This clogging is most liable to occur in cold and dry weather, when the fouling is allowed to harden on the piece. The lengthening of the "collar" was intended to overcome this liability to clog, as developed in the model now in the hands of the troops, and has, no doubt, reduced it. The cylinder stop is also an improvement, and the strengthening of parts, which is the object of most of the changes, has made a better weapon than the old one, but I still regard it as rather delicate for general service. The two parts of this revolver which broke during the trial may have contained defects, but these and other parts of it are of such a character as to develop defects in the manufacture.

A great objection to this arm is the difficulty of dismounting for cleaning and reassembling it. Though improved in this respect by the marking of the gear and frame and the change in the rack, soldiers generally would still find it complicated.

The only superiority it can claim over the Colt is the greater rapidity of ejecting the empty cases. I think that in the case of poor ammunition and the bursting of the heads of cartridges in the two arms, the Smith & Wesson could more readily be relieved from the consequent clogging than the Colt.

In the Colt the number of the parts is less, they are more simple and stronger, and are not subjected to as great strains as those in the Smith & Wesson. It can be dismounted for cleaning by drawing one screw and slipping out the base pin, and reassembled with the same ease.

I have no hesitation in declaring the Colt revolver superior in most respects, and much better adapted to the wants of the Army than the Smith & Wesson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. EDIE,

Captain of Ordnance.

Major J. G. BENTON, Commanding.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, agreeably to his instructions of September 2, 1873.

J. G. BENTON,

Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Further details embracing other rejected arms omitted.]

NOTE

As the reports on the several models of revolvers using the metallic ammunition plainly show the superiority of the Colt revolver (last model) over all others tried, the Chief of Ordnance has been authorized by the War Department to purchase 8,000 of these arms for the use of the cavalry arm of the service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 25, 1873.

The contract with this company was extended April 30, 1874, to include 2,000 additional pistols, making 10,000 in all.



The Drawing is Full Size of Pistol.

It has been adopted by
the War Department
for the Cavalry Ser-
vice of the United
States.

Colt's New Model Army Metallic Cartridge
Revolving Pistol.

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.

George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Joe. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope, Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry; Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook; Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.

District of the Black Hills.—Col. Randolph S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry; Headquarters Red Cloud Agency, D. P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

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Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
Lt.-Col. T. H. Neill, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. M. A.
Capt. R. H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 44, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1877.

Publishes the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of "United States, Appellants, v. Fred. Phisterer, appeal from the Court of Claims." The court decides as follows:

An officer who is ordered home to await orders (under the consolidating act of March 3, 1869), from a post at which he is doing military duty, is entitled to mileage while travelling in pursuance of such order. Sec. 1110 [1109] of the Army Regulations of 1866, that an officer who travels not less than ten miles without troops, escort, etc., under special orders from a superior, etc., shall receive ten cents mileage, applies to such case. The case is not controlled by sec. 1117, providing that when officers are "permitted to exchange stations," etc., they must bear their own expenses. The home of the officer to which he is ordered is not a military station. A military "station" is merely synonymous with military "post." In each case it means not an ordinary residence, having nothing military about it except that one of its occupants holds a military commission, but a place where military duty is performed or stores are kept or distributed, or something connected with war or arms is kept or done. There being no exchange of stations, the case is governed by sec. 1110 [1109], and the officer is entitled to his mileage. By sec. 1080 of the Regulations, "when public quarters cannot be furnished to officers at stations without troops, quarters will be commuted at a rate fixed by the Secretary of War, and fuel at the market prices." An officer ordered home to await orders is not entitled to this commutation. His home is not a "station" within the meaning of this Regulation.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is accordingly reversed, and the cause remanded to that court with directions to enter a judgment in favor of the claimant for the mileage, and denying his petition as to the claim of commutation for quarters and fuel. This decision carries with it a decision to the same effect in the cases of the United States v. Chilson (claim for commutation for fuel and quarter), the U. S. v. Rheem, the U. S. v. Lynde, and the U. S. v. Mears.

On the question as to what constitutes a change of station within the meaning of par. 1117 of the Regulations, the court says:

Although Capt. Phisterer left a military station at Ft. Bridger, his home at New York, to which he went, did not become and is not to be deemed a military station. In the broadest use of language no doubt the word station means a place or position, and it may be said that wherever a man, in pursuance of orders, stays or remains, he is stationed, and that if he is a military man, such place becomes a military station. This word (station) has a recognized and different meaning under different circumstances. It is a technical word in church regulations, in the science of ecclesiastology, in the civil law, in surveying, in railroad

language, and in military science. (See Richardson and Worcester Dic.) A "military station" is merely synonymous with the term "military post," and means a place where troops are assembled, where military stores, animate or inanimate, are kept or distributed, where military duty is performed or military protection afforded—where something, in short, more or less closely connected with arms or war is kept or is to be done. In the Army Regulations the two terms are often used convertibly. It is a misuse of language to designate as a post or military station a cottage in a country village in no way distinguishable in its use or appointments from every other residence in the village, because one of the persons who live in it is an officer in the Army. There was no exchange of stations by Capt. Phisterer, and, therefore, nothing to except his case from the general law which allowed him mileage for his travel in proceeding to his home.

The same construction of the word station which gives him his mileage, cuts off his claim for commutation. We think he Regulation we have referred to was not intended for a case like that we are considering, that is, where an officer is at his own home awaiting orders and having no public duty whatever to perform. Quarters are expected to be furnished by the Government to its officers; when it cannot thus furnish it allows them to be obtained otherwise, and pays a money compensation therefor, called commutation. This is upon the assumption, first, that the officers are actually engaged in the public service; and, second, that such quarters are necessary to the discharge of their duty. It is upon the latter idea that commutation for fuel and quarters is not allowed to officers when in the field. The duty there is public not only, but of the most necessary character, still apartments, kitchen, and offices are not there necessary, and cannot be commuted for.

We are of opinion that the claimant was not at a station, in the sense that he is entitled to public quarters, or to a compensation in the form of commutation for rooms and apartments or fuel, obtained or supposed to be obtained in lieu of those expected to be furnished by the Government. In making this allowance we think the Court of Claims erred.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., May 18, 1877.

The following orders are received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, May 15, 1877. }

The attention of disbursing officers is called to the following provisions of the Revised Statutes: (Sections 3678, 3679, 3682, 3690, and 3732.)

Under these provisions the Department cannot lawfully enter into any contract or agreement unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, except for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation.

Contracts or agreements for personal or clerical service cannot be lawfully made unless provided for by law or covered by an appropriation therefor. Care must be taken not to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriation.

Employés for whose payment no appropriation has been made for the next fiscal year will be allowed to continue on duty only in cases where their services are absolutely necessary and ordered by proper authority; and when they will stipulate that they do so voluntarily, and without contract or agreement to be paid therefor. This stipulation should be in writing. All employés whose services can be dispensed with, or who decline to remain upon the terms above named, will be discharged on the 30th of June next. Persons renewing service without contract or agreement, in accordance with this order, may be furnished with a certificate showing the time for which such service is rendered, and the character of the service; but such certificate must state that the services were voluntarily rendered without contract or agreement, and that the holder has no claim for compensation unless Congress shall make an appropriation therefor.

G. O. 51, H. Q. A., May 19, 1877.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1877. }

The Army is advised that until Congress shall have made provision for pay purposes of the next fiscal year, no payment whatever can be made by Paymasters for services rendered, or as reimbursement of expenses incurred, for time subsequent to June 30, 1877. Under the statute, no form of obligation can be issued by Paymasters, or others, pledging the Government to future payment of such claims. There is no objection, however, in the matter of the usual vouchers (for pay, mileage, etc.) of officers, Paymasters' clerks, and messengers, citizen witnesses, and others paid on individual accounts, to endorsing such vouchers, as follows:

"The within account is correct and due less — dollars (—) of stoppages applicable thereto. There is no appropriation for its payment."

The statement as to stoppages need be placed on pay vouchers only, and should be wholly omitted from such as are not subject of stoppage. Where stoppages cover the entire amount of the voucher, no endorsement will be made upon it.

These endorsements will be made only after maturity of the account, and upon both copies of the voucher. They will be signed by the following officers of the Pay Department for the limits designated in each case, and by no others, to wit:

Col. N. W. Brown, Asst. Paymaster-Gen., N. Y. City—New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Major A. Sharp, Paymaster, Washington, D. C.—District of Columbia. Major W. B. Rochester, Paymaster, Atlanta, Ga.—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Major G. E. Glenn, Paymaster, New Orleans, La.—Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Major C. M. Terrell, Paymaster, Detroit, Mich.—Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Major F. Bridgman, Paymaster, Chicago, Ill.—Illinois and Wisconsin. Major C. J. Sprague, Paymaster, St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and posts on Yellowstone River. Lieut.-Col. F. S. Hunt, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., Leavenworth, Kas.—Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, and Fort Elliott, Texas. Major W. R. Gibson, Paymaster, San Antonio, Texas—Texas (excepting Fort Elliott). Major J. P. Willard, Paymaster, Santa Fe, N. M.—New Mex-

ico. Major H. C. Pratt, Paymaster, Omaha, Neb.—Nebraska, Utah, and Fort Hall, Idaho. Major J. E. Blaine, Paymaster, Helena, M. T.—Montana (excepting posts on Yellowstone River). Lieut.-Col. H. Prince, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., San Francisco Cal.—California, Nevada, and Arizona. Major J. H. Eaton, Paymaster, Portland, Ore.—Oregon, Washington Territory, and Idaho (excepting Fort Hall).

Endorsements by the officers above named will be made only upon vouchers of officers, and others, stationed, or resident, within their respective limits. In case of removal or transfer to other limits, the party must present to the officer named therefor, as an indispensable requisite for endorsement of pay vouchers, a statement, by the pay officer of the old limits, of the latest period for which he had endorsed such vouchers. Especial pains should be taken, before endorsing vouchers, to see that they are accompanied with all the papers and data necessary to their full completion. Should any uncertainty exist as to the propriety, sufficiency, or correctness of a voucher (as in the case of mileage claims), reference should be had to the Paymaster-General's Office before endorsement is made. The above named officers will keep a careful alphabetical register of vouchers endorsed by them, with view to avoidance of duplicate sets of the same voucher. When provisions shall have been made for their payment, these vouchers will be paid only by the officer endorsing them.

In case of termination of service of an officer or Contract Surgeon, no endorsement will be made, after notice thereof, upon any pay voucher of the party concerned, unless it be final account, duly executed, and accompanied with the required evidence of non-indebtedness. The pay vouchers of officers should be made up in full, excepting when under forfeiture of pay by sentence of General Court-martial or on half-pay leave of absence, when the voucher will be made up for the net amount due, showing the deduction made and the cause thereof. Where stoppages are noted upon vouchers, the officer making the endorsement will, at once, report the fact to the Paymaster-General, with full information as to the name of the party, the time covered by the voucher, and the amount of stoppage. If deposits are offered by soldiers after June 30, 1877, they will be received and reported in the usual manner, but will not be used for disbursements until an appropriation shall have been made.

G. O. 14, DEPT. PLATTE, May 14, 1877.

In accordance with instructions from the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, so much of G. O. 18, c. s., from these Hdqrs, as relates to the discharge of soldiers whose terms of enlistment expire within four months from July 1, 1877, unless they agree to re-enlist in their companies at the dates of the expiration of their terms of service, will be construed as applying to all Cavalry, as well as Infantry soldiers, regardless of the strength of regiments.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Major I. O. Dewey, P. D., is assigned to station in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 60, D. D.)

A. Surg. G. H. Torney will accompany the companies of the 3d Infantry, ordered to Jackson Bks, La., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 76, D. G.)

A. Surg. E. Bentley is relieved from duty with the Battalion 16th Infantry, Custom House, New Orleans, La., and will proceed to Little Rock Bks, Little Rock, Ark., for duty. Upon the arrival of A. Surg. E. Bentley at Little Rock Bks, Ark., A. A. Surg. R. S. Vickery will be relieved from duty at that post, to enable him to comply with par. 3, S. O. 29, from Hdqrs of the Army, A.-G. O. (S. O. 76, D. G.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Collins will proceed to the Ojo Caliente Indian Agency, N. M., and report to Capt. A. E. Hooker, 9th Cavalry, commanding Co. E at that place for duty (S. O. 35, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. H. Metcalfe, Ord. Dept., will report for duty to the C. O. of the Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (S. O. 51, W. D.)

A. Surg. C. L. Heizmann is relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 109, M. D. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surg. J. C. Bally, relieved from duty in Dept. of South, and will report to the Comdg Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal. for duty in Dept. of California. The following named officers are relieved from their present duties, and transferred as follows: Surg. J. V. D. Middleton, from Dept. of Dakota to the Mil. Div. of Atlantic; A. Surg. J. H. Kinsman, from the Dept. of Dakota to Dept. of the Gulf; A. Surg. L. M. Mans from Dept. of South to Dept. of Dakota; A. Surg. C. De Witt, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, will report in person to the Comdg Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty (S. O. 51, W. D.)

A. Surg. S. G. Cowdry is relieved from duty at Jackson Bks, La., and will proceed to Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., for duty (S. O. 80, D. G.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

1st Lieut. E. Maguire, C. E., Chief Engineer of Dept., will proceed to Minneapolis, Minn., on public business (S. O. 62, D. D.)

Capt. E. D. Baker, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., will proceed to Marion, Texas, and inspect with a view of ascertaining the need of retaining the officer of the Q. M. Dept. now stationed there (S. O. 87, D. T.)

Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M. and A. Surg. L. Y.

Loring members G. C. M. Fort Yuma, Cal., May 5 (S. O. 39, D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan, A. D. C., will proceed via St. Paul, Minn., and Bismarck, D. T., and Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, to the site selected for a new post near the mouth of the Little Big Horn river, on business connected with the public service (S. O. 40, M. D. M.)

Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer, member G. C. M. by par. 3, S. O. 39 (S. O. 42, D. C.)

A. Surg. J. Brooke member G. C. M. Greenville, S. C., May 21 (S. O. 93, D. S.)

A. Surg. W. H. Gardner, member G. C. M. Greenville, S. C., by par. 2, S. O. 93, from these Hdqrs, vice A. Surg. J. Brooke, relieved (S. O. 93, D. S.)

A. Surg. D. Weisel, in addition to his duties as post surgeon at Fort Canby, W. T., will perform the duties of post surgeon at Fort Stevens, Ore., temporarily until such time as a medical officer can be assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 43, D. C.)

Major H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj't.-Gen., and 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Infantry, A. D. C., will report to the Department Commander at Wallula on the 28th inst. (S. O. 43, D. C.)

The following named officers of the Medical Dept. will proceed to Chicago, Ill., to represent that Dept. at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held the 5th proximo: Surgeons J. R. Smith, J. J. Woodward, and J. S. Billings. Surg. W. C. Spencer, now at Chicago, will also attend the meeting of the Association (S. O. 18, W. D.)

A. Surg. J. B. Girard, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., May 21 (S. O. 106, M. D. A.)

A. Surg. C. B. Byrne, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Texas, May 21 (S. O. 89, D. T.)

Capt. J. V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Wingate, N. M., June 1 (S. O. 93, D. M.)

Major R. Smith, P. D., member G. C. M. Camp McDowell, A. T., May 9 (S. O. 42, D. A.)

A. Surg. C. Ewen, M. D., member G. C. M. Madison Bks., N. Y., May 17 (S. O. 106, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. S. B. Holabird, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to St. Paul and Fort Ripley, Minn. (S. O. 41, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. T. E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Camp Supply, Ind. T., June 1 (S. O. 95, D. M.)

A. Surg. L. W. Crampton is relieved from duty with Batt. 13th Infantry at St. Mary's College Bks, New Orleans, and will report to the C. O. Post of New Orleans, La., for duty, relieving A. Surg. R. Barnett, at the Mechanics' Institute, who will report with sixty days medical supplies for two companies, to Capt. E. W. Clift, 13th Infantry, for duty with the Batt. of the 13th Infantry (S. O. 80, D. G.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed to McComb City, and Jackson, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those posts on the muster rolls of April 30, 1877 (S. O. 75, D. G.)

Major I. O. Dewey, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn., and at Forts Pembina, Totten, Seward, Abercrombie, and Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 60, D. D.)

Major J. P. Canby, P. D., will pay the troops to include the muster of April 30, 1877, at Fort Townsend, W. T., Fort Wrangel and the post of Sitka, Alaska (S. O. 43, D. C.)

Major C. W. Wingard, P. D., now at Camp Harvey, Ore., will pay the troops to include the muster of April 30, 1877, at that post (S. O. 45, D. C.)

Major R. H. Towler, P. D., will pay the troops for the muster of April 30, 1877, at Forts Walla Walla—including the troops under orders for Walla Valley—Lapwai and Colville (S. O. 42, D. C.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd J. D. Sadler is assigned to duty at Fort Seward (S. O. 61, D. D.)

Hosp. Stewd R. Dugue will proceed to Fort Griffin, Texas, for duty at that post. On the arrival of Stewd Dugue, Hosp. Stewd J. W. Coleman, will be relieved from duty at Fort Griffin, and proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty (S. O. 86, D. T.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 19, 1877:

Co. A, 6th Cav., from Camp Apache, A. T., to Camp Verde, A. T. Co. B, 6th Cav., from Camp Verde, A. T., to Camp Apache, A. T. Co. B, 9th Cav., from Fort Craig, N. M., to Fort Bayard, N. M. Co. K, 9th Cav., from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Garland, Col. Co. G, 9th Cav., from Fort Garland, Col., to Fort Bayard, N. M. Cos. G and H, 5th Artillery, from Key West, Fla., to Fort Brooke, Fla.

Cos. B, C, G, H, and K, 3d Inf., from New Orleans, La., to Jackson Bks., La.

Co. I, 3d Inf., from Pineville, La., to Jackson Bks., La.

Co. D, 3d Inf., from St. Martinville, La., to Jackson Bks., La.

Co. B, 17th Inf., from Fort Sisseton, D. T., to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Co. H, 31st Inf., from Fort Vancouver, Wash. T., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.

Post Established.—Fort Brooke, Fla.

Post Discontinued.—St. Martinville and Pineville, La.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E, I, H, Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; L, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harvey, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Remitted.—In the case of Trumpeter J. Jones, Co. F, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved by Gen. Howard; but in view of the unanimous recommendation of the court, based upon the previous good character of the accused, one half the forfeiture of pay and eight months of the period of confinement are remitted. As modified the sentence will be duly executed. It appearing from his statement, which is endorsed by the court, that Trumpeter Jones has now

learned the character of the post trader's whiskey, it is hoped that hereafter he will abstain from its use entirely (S. O. 42, D. C.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A, B, D, E, Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I, K, Ft. Fred Steele, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien, Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 61, D. P.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, G, Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; H, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B, C, L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—Major J. W. Mason, member, G. C. M. Sidney Bks., Neb., by S. O. 47, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 61, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. A. Mills (Camp Sheridan, Neb.) is permitted to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him in par. 8, S. O. 91, series of 1875, from these Hdqrs, with permission to apply for an additional extension of three months (S. O. 61, D. P.)

To Join.—Capt. G. V. Henry from temporary duty in the Mil. Div. of Pacific, and will join his company (S. O. 19, W. D.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, H, K, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, E, F, I, M, Camp Robinson.

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A, B, F, H, I, L, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D, K, Sidney Bks., Neb.; C, G, E, M, Fort McPherson, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. A. B. Taylor, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 61, D. P.)

Promotions.—The following promotions in this regiment have been officially announced, viz.: 1st Lieut. J. B. Babcock, Co. C, to be Capt. Co. M, both Cos. at Fort McPherson, May 9, 1877, vice Leib, dismissed; 2d Lieut. G. B. Davis, on duty at the Military Academy, Co. D, Sidney Bks., to be 1st Lieut. Co. C, Fort McPherson, May 9, 1877, vice Babcock, promoted (S. O. 61, D. P.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; B, * Camp Lowell, A. T.; H, Fort Whipple, A. T.; I, Camp Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; A, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

Change of Station.—Co. A is relieved from duty at Camp Apache, A. T., and will proceed at once to Camp Verde, A. T., and take station. Upon the arrival of Co. A at Camp Verde, A. T., Co. E will be relieved from duty at that post, and will take station at Camp Apache, A. T. (S. O. 40, D. A.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine, member, G. C. M. Fort Yuma, Cal., May 5 (S. O. 39, D. A.)

2d Lieut. H. A. Cheever, Jr., is appointed A. A. Q. M., in connection with the extension of the military telegraph line, from Camp Grant to Camp Bowie, A. T., in place of 1st Lieut. F. West, relieved (S. O. 41, D. A.)

1st Lieut. H. M. Kendall, 2d Lieut. E. E. Dravo, members, G. C. M. Camp McDowell, A. T., May 9 (S. O. 42, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, from June 14, 1877, with permission to go beyond sea, Col. J. Oakes, on Surg. certificate (S. O. 16, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Fort Yuma, Cal., by S. O. 39, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 40, D. A.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. F. West is relieved from duty as A. A. Q. M., in connection with the extension of the military telegraph line, from Camp Grant to Camp Apache, A. T., and Ralston, N. M., and will at once join his company (S. O. 41, D. A.)

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B, * E, * G, * I, * K, * L, * Ft. A, Lincoln, D. T.; A, * D, * H, * M, * Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Ft. Totten, D. T.; F, * Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.

* In the Field.

Transferred.—Upon his own application, 2d Lieut. W. J. Nicholson from Co. B to Co. G (S. O., May 19, W. D.)

8th CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C, D, I, L, M, Fort Brown, Tex.; B, K, Fort Clark, Texas; A, E, G, H, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F, scouting.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of six months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. J. H. Mahnken, R. Adj't., when his services can best be spared, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 86, D. T.)

9th CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D, E, Fort Union, N. M.; I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, H, M, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Lyon, Col.

* In the Field.

Change of Station.—The troops designated from these Hdqrs for field service under Major J. F. Wade having, under command of that officer, successfully accomplished the object of their detail, viz.: securing renegade Chirahus Apaches, disarming and turning over to the Indian Agent appointed to receive them, the Indians on the Southern Apache Agency and Reservation, will rejoin their proper stations as follows: The Cavalry belonging to posts of Forts Bayard and Stanton will, upon the completion of the scouting duties assigned them by Major Wade, rejoin their respective posts for duty; Co. E will remain on duty at the Ojo Caliente Indian Agency, N. M., the Indian Scouts at Fort Craig, N. M., will be reported to Capt. A. E. Hooker, at Ojo Caliente, for scouting duty; the C. O. Fort Craig, N. M., will withdraw the detachment from his post now on duty as guard at the Ojo Caliente Indian Agency; Co. B, upon its return from escort duty to the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, will take station at Fort Bayard, N. M.; Co. K, now at Ojo Caliente Indian Agency, will proceed to Fort Garland, Col.; Co. G will, on completion of its duties at the Los Pinos Indian Agency, and upon being relieved by Co. K, proceed from Fort Garland, Col., to Fort Bayard,

N. M., for duty; Vet. Surg. R. Van Boskirk will proceed from Fort Union to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty; Major J. F. Wade is assigned to the command of the post at Fort Bayard, N. M.; the telegraphic instructions of April 27, 1877, to Major J. F. Wade, directing him to detail a company of cavalry as guard from Ojo Caliente Indian Reservation, N. M., to the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, are confirmed (S. O. 34, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—Capt. F. T. Bennett, 2d Lieut. C. W. Merritt, members, G. C. M. Fort Wingate, N. M., June 1 (S. O. 93, D. M.)

Major J. F. Wade, member, G. C. M. par. 2, S. O. 82, from these Hdqrs, to meet at Santa Fe, N. M., June 1 (S. O. 93, D. M.)

Lieut. H. H. Wright, after scouting the country in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Gila, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., with the Navajo Scouts enlisted at that post, where they are to be discharged on expiration of term of service and others enlisted in their place (S. O. 35, D. N. M.)

Capt. A. E. Hooker, Ojo Caliente Indian Agency, N. M., will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., to reach there not later than May 25, and command that post during the temporary absence of Capt. C. Steelhammer, 15th Inf., who, with all the officers of the garrison are summoned to appear before G. C. M. to meet at Santa Fe June 1 (S. O. 36, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Act. Engr. Officer of Dist., will proceed to Forts Stanton, Selden and Bayard, N. M., on public business (S. O. 36, D. N. M.)

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, F, L, Fort Concho, Tex.; G, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; I, Fort Richardson, Tex.; B, Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

1st ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H, Ft. Preble, Me.; D, L, Fort Independence, Mass.

Port Adams.—The Secretary of War, accompanied by the General of the Army, the Division Commander and Staff Officers, inspected this post and the troops May 20. A large number of vocal celebrities from Newport, R. I., were present. The troops were inspected "in quarters," and a review was dispensed with. One of the most attractive features of the visit to Fort Adams was a drill of Light Battery K, under its Captain (Jackson). The garrison was found in excellent moral and physical condition, and made a favorable impression, we should judge. The distinguished visitors were shown over the Naval Torpedo Station by Captain Breeze, the commandant. On the 21st they proceeded to Boston for the purpose of inspecting Fort Independence and the other harbor defences. The Secretary's party arrived in Boston, May 21, early in the morning, and before their presence was suspected had taken a revenue cutter and were steaming around the harbor, and making flying inspections of Forts Independence, Winthrop and Warren, returning to Providence the same evening.

2nd ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A, H, L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B, Ft. Foote, Md.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, D, E, F, G, I, Washington, D. C.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. C. A. Woodruff (S. O., May 22, W. D.)

3rd ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; C, G, H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. Davis, 2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, members, G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., May 21 (S. O. 106, M. D. A.)

Major J. M. Robertson, 1st Lieuts. L. Smith, J. B. Bunker, E. C. Knower, 2d Lieut. L. L. Bruff, members, and 1st Lieut. A. T. Abbott, J. A. of G. C. M. Madison Bks., N. Y., May 17 (S. O. 106, M. D. A.)

4th ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B, C, Presidio, Cal.; H, K, L, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E, Ft. Stevens, Or.; G, M, Sitka, Alaska; D, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Wrangel, Alaska; F, Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—Upon the expiration of his leave of absence, 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Stevens, Ore., pending the arrival of his company from Fort Wrangel, Alaska (S. O. 43, D. C.)

Detached Service.—Capt. A. Morris is to act as inspector on certain subsistence stores at the post of Sitka, Alaska (S. O. 44, D. C.)

5th ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, I, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp. Gen. of Div., will inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. He will also inspect the following military posts and public property therat: Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, Mich.; Fort Brady, Sault St. Marie, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Bks., Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn. (S. O. 108, M. D. A.)

Summer Camp.—The C. O. Key West Bks., Key West, Fla., will move his command into summer camp at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla. A guard, as small as practicable for the purpose, will be left at Key West Bks., for the protection of the public property, to be composed, if possible, of men who have had yellow fever (S. O. 91, D. S.)

1st INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I, E, C, Ft. Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule Agency; D, B, F, H, Ft. Sully, D. T.; G, K, Standing Rock Agency.

* In the Field.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, H, I, K, Atlanta, Ga.; F, Chattanooga; K, Ellijay, Ga.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. S. McKeever, with the detachment of this regiment under his command, is relieved from duty at Newport Bks, Newport, Ky., and will join his company at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 91, D. S.)

Detached Service.—Major D. P. Hancock, Capts. A. W. Kroutinger, H, C, Cook, W, Falck, 1st Lieuts. T. Drury, A, Haines, Jr., 2d Lieut. T. R. Earle, members, and 1st Lieut. L. S. Ames, J.-A. of G. C.-M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., May 21 (S. O. 93, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. H. Catley, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., extended fifteen days (S. O. 90, D. S.)

Band.—The band of this regiment furnished the music at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to Confederate dead at Chattanooga, Tenn., a few days ago, and played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" amid the applause of a great crowd of people.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, Jackson Barracks, La. * New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

Change of Station.—The C. O. post of St. Martinville, La., will break up his post and proceed with his company, D, and stores to Jackson Bks, La.; the C. O. post of Pineville, La., will break up his post and proceed with the troops, Co. I, and stores to Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 76, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, K, * Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C, F, Ft Fetterman, W. T.; D, H, Omaha Bks, Neb.; B, E, I, Cantonment Reno, W. T. * In the field.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Ft Buford, D. T.; A, Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; E, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, G, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; G, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, K, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I, C, Grant, A. T.; D, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. T. Wells, 2d Lieut. J. A. Hutton, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Yuma, Cal., May 5 (S. O. 39, D. A.)

Capt. A. W. Corliss, 2d Lieut. N. F. Cunningham, members, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp McDowell, A. T., May 9 (S. O. 42, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B, D, F, H, I, K, Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C, Ft Laramie, W. T.; G, Camp Robinson, Neb.; E, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A, North Platte, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for four months' extension, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Dept. Comdr., 1st Lieut. J. Regan (S. O., May 10, W. D.)

Eight months, 1st Lieut. W. E. Hofman (S. O., May 22, W. D.)

Omaha Barracks, Neb.—The officers and ladies of the garrison of Omaha, together with a number of Omaha's best citizens, were Saturday evening, May 20, treated to another delightful entertainment by the "Officers' Dramatic Club." For this double performance we can but reiterate what we said in general of the other. The first piece with the cast was, "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady"—Ruy Gomez, Major Burt; Marquis De Santa Cruz, Dr. Page; Guzman, Capt. Bisbee; Lopez, Master Page; King Charles II, Miss Lucy Townsend; Duchess De Torreneuera, Mrs. Stembel; Donna Leonora, Mrs. Bradley; Pedro, Miss L. French; Pages, Misses Burt, Page and Bisbee. The apartment in the Palace of the Bueno Retiro was in its appointments elegant; coupled with the gorgeous scenery and rich drapery presenting a spectacle that could not have been excelled even in the 5th Avenue Theatre. The costumes of all were such as only could truly represent the time and place where the scene was supposed to take place. It would be impossible to do full justice without entering into details, for which there is not space; yet it is worthy of remark to mention that the toilet of the Duchess De Torreneuera was, as the ladies would say, "not only becoming, but charming." The second piece was, "His Own Enemy"—Fredk. Whymper, Lieut. Robertson; Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Palmer; Mr. Moley, Major Burt; Mr. Groper, Dr. Page; Mrs. Whymper, Mrs. Boyer; Harris, Mr. Page. We take pleasure in according to Robertson, the full meed of praise justly earned—his acting is deserving of more than a passing mention—and to Major Burt and Lieut. Palmer our happy appreciation of the excellent impersonations of the characters they so well sustained.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, I, Fort McKavett, Texas; D, E, San Antonio, Tex.; G, H, K, Ft Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. G. Barrett, Jr., R. Q. M., extended five months (S. O., May 17, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I, K, Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A, B, H, I, Standing Rock Agency, D. T. * In the Field.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, I, Angel Island, Cal.; A, K, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Camp Independence, Cal.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H, Camp Hall Rock, Nev.; F, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. L. Viven, 2d Lieut. G. Howard, members, G. C.-M. Fort Yuma, Cal., May 5 (S. O. 39, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A, B, H, G, K, D, F, New Orleans, La.; I, Vicksburg, Miss.; C, Baton Rouge, La.; E, Little Rock, Ark.

Detached Service.—Capt. Clift's Co. G, and Capt.

Ellis's Co. D, New Orleans, La., will proceed to Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La., and establish a temporary camp with the view to the protection of the U. S. Marshal and his deputies in the performance of their duties connected with a seizure of logs, the property of the U. S. (S. O. 80, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, G, Camp Douglas, Utah; B, C, F, Camp Robinson, Neb.; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; H, Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartman; I, Fort Laramie, W. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D, K, Ft Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft Garland, C. T., A, G, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, F, Ft Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. P. T. Swaine, 2d Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, members, and 2d Lieut. B. N. Waters, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wingate, N. M., June 1 (S. O. 93, D. M.)

G. C.-M.—Capts. J. W. Eckles and J. B. Engle will report in arrest at Santa Fe, N. M., on or before June 1, 1877, to Col. E. Hatch, President G. C.-M. par. 2, S. O. 82, c. s., Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 35, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters F, and G, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, E, Mobile, Ala.; B, H, Jackson, Miss.; I, Shreveport, La.; C, Little Rock, Ark.; A, K, Huntsville, Ala.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer will proceed to Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., on public business (S. O. 78, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, New Orleans, La., extended seven days (S. O. 75, D. G.) Seven days, Capt. C. E. Morse, New Orleans, La. (S. O. 76, D. G.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E, F, I, K, Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B, D, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Ft Sisseton, D. T.

Change of Station.—Co. B (Pearson's) is relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, and take post temporarily. The heavy baggage of the company, and, if desired, the laundresses will be left at Fort Sisseton (S. O. 60, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B, C, D, F, G, H, I, Columbia, S. C.; E, Morgan, N. C.; A, K, Greenville, S. C.

Detached Service.—Major W. H. Brown, Capts. E. R. Kellogg, J. Stewart, 1st Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, 2d Lieuts. J. Anderson, D. H. Floyd, members, and 1st Lieut. W. A. Miller, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Greenville, S. C., May 21 (S. O. 93, D. S.)

Capt. T. J. Lloyd, J. K. Hyer, 1st Lieuts. M. Leahy, B. C. Hinton, 2d Lieuts. J. H. Todd, O. B. Warwick, W. S. Patten, members, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Potter, Adj't, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., May 23 (S. O. 96, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D, I, Fort Lyon, C. T.; C, Fort Dodge, Kas.; B, Fort Laramie, Kas.; E, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.; F, G, Camp Supply, I, T, K, Fort Wallace, Kas.; A, Fort Hayes, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lewis, Capt. P. H. Remington, 1st Lieut. J. Harold, 2d Lieut. C. Gardner, members, and 2d Lieut. A. McC. Guard, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Supply, Ind. T., June 1 (S. O. 95, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Seward, D. T.; G, Fort Ripley, Minn.; B, F, Ft Pembina, D. T.; K, Fort Totten, D. T.; C, Fort Rice, D. T.; H, Standing Rock Agency; E, I, Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

21st INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D, E, I, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; B, H, Ft Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Ft Townsend, W. T.; G, Fort Klamath, Or.; G, Fort Lapwai, I, T.; A, Fort Boise, I, T.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions of the 28th ult., from Wallula, W. T., to the C. O. Fort Vancouver, ordering Co. H from Fort Vancouver to Fort Walla Walla, are confirmed (S. O. 45, D. C.)

The C. O. Fort Stevens will send, in charge of Private Loomis, a Corporal for this duty, the men belonging to Co. B, detached at Fort Stevens at work on the breakwater, to Fort Vancouver, en route to the station of the company (S. O. 46, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A, Ft Wayne, Mich.; B, Ft Porter, N. Y.; D, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G, H, I, Glendale Creek, M. T.; E, F, Cantonment Tongue River.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Irvine, 1st Lieut. P. M. Thorne, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. J. M. Gore, members, and 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adj't, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wayne, Mich., May 21 (S. O. 106, M. D. A.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Co. C, stationed at Fort Mackinac, Mich., will be increased to twenty-two ounces; the increase to terminate on the 15th of August, 1877 (S. O. 106, M. D. A.)

G. C.-M.—Capt. C. A. Webb will proceed from Detroit to Fort Brady, Mich., and there await—in arrest—the result of his recent trial by G. C.-M. (S. O. 109, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff C. Davis.—Headquarters and C, D, G, I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, E, Fort Reno, I, T.; H, Fort Gibson, I, T.; K, F, Fort Riley, Kas.; B, Fort Dodge, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, Col. J. C. Davis, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 92, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, H, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D, Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capts. C. C. Hood, J. B. Nixon, 1st Lieuts. B. M. Custer, M. W. Saxon, members, and 2d Lieut. W. H. W. James, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., May 21 (S. O. 89, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A, E, H, I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Major Z. R. Bliss will proceed via Fort Richardson to Fort Griffin, Tex., acting as Special Inspector, and will report at Fort Richardson to the

C. O. Dist. of the Upper Brazos for such information as is there obtainable (S. O. 86, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension to cover the time of his suspension from rank, 2d Lieut. J. H. Lane, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 86, D. T.)

THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1877.

Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst., inquiring whether it would be a violation of section 3,679, or any other section of the Revised Statutes or of any law, to issue an order authorizing paymasters to make a certificate, in form such as the one inclosed by you, upon the pay account of an officer, and also whether you may properly authorize officers to make an indorsement and transfer of their accounts for a valuable consideration. The certificate proposed is in the following form: "The within account is believed to be correct, and would be paid by me if I had public funds available for that purpose. Richard Roe, major and paymaster, United States Army."

I have the honor to inform you that it would not be, in my opinion, a violation of section 3,679 of the Revised Statutes, referred to by you. That section forbids the expenditure of "any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations." The latter clause of the section is the only one that need be considered. In reference to that, I think it is quite clear that a statement by a paymaster that he believes an account to be correct, and that he himself would pay it if he had public funds available for the purpose, does not involve, nor is it an attempt to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriations. It is simply a recognition by an accounting officer that there is apparently at the time referred to by the date of the certificate an amount due the officer, such as is stated in the account upon which it is indorsed. There is no promise to pay, either upon his own behalf or upon that of the United States. I do not find upon examination any other law which need be considered in connection with this subject, except the statutes of July 29, 1846, and Feb. 26, 1853, the provisions of which are considered in section 5,477 of the Revised Statutes. This forbids transfers or assignments of any claims against the United States, unless the claim shall be allowed, the amount due ascertained, and a warrant issued for the payment thereof. This section has usually been considered to refer to the transfer of unliquidated claims against the United States, and not to apply to those cases where there was a definite ascertained sum due. Whether this construction is or is not correct need not, however, be discussed, as I think it is obvious, upon examination of the regulations for the Army, that it can have no application to the transfer by an officer of his pay account when actually due. The regulations of the Army, as at present in force, are known as the "regulations of 1863." They were prepared by the then Secretary of War, with the approval of the President of the United States, and by the statute of July 28, 1863, they were ordered by Congress to be enforced until that body should otherwise direct. They have, therefore, the force and effect of law.

By regulation 1,349, article 45, it is provided: "No officer shall pass away or transfer his pay account not actually due at the time, and when an officer transfers his pay account he shall report the fact to the paymaster-general and to the paymaster expected to pay it." The prohibition of a transfer of a pay account when it is not actually due, coupled with the direction as to how the officer shall proceed when he transfers it after it has become due, clearly indicates the right, on the part of the officer, thus to transfer it. An examination of the previous regulations of the Army strengthens this view, as the right of an officer to transfer his pay account when due has been one which has been for a long time recognized. The rule upon this subject in the regulations of 1857 need not be considered, as it is verbally the same as in the regulations of 1863, at present in force. The rule in the regulations of 1841 varies upon the point upon which we are considering only verbally. The rule upon this subject in the regulations of 1855, which is regulation 2, article 48, was as follows: "Officers shall not pass away or transfer their pay accounts for any amount not actually due at the time. When an officer transfers his accounts for pay which is due, he will immediately communicate the fact to the paymaster-general and to the paymaster by whom such accounts are expected to be paid; otherwise paymasters are prohibited paying them. No graduate of the Military Academy shall transfer his accounts, even for pay due, the first year after he shall have graduated." The last clause of this regulation recognizes by implication, with great distinctness, the right of all other officers to transfer their pay accounts when due. Section 1,291 of the Revised Statutes—"No assignment of pay by a non-commissioned officer or private previous to his discharge shall be valid"—does not apply to the case of officers. The reason why a distinction has always existed in this respect between officers and men is easily found. It is often impossible to pay the Army at the times when the pay is properly due. It may be in active service, or its troops distributed in small detachments which cannot always be promptly reached by the officers of the Pay Department. The soldier is provided with food and clothing by the United States according to the terms of his enlistment. The officer is expected out of his pay to provide for himself his own subsistence, clothing, and means of support, and such provision continues to be required of him after his pay becomes overdue. If, therefore, when the time arrives that his pay is actually due he does not receive it, he might often be placed under serious embarrassments unless he were permitted to transfer his account for a valuable consideration. The "Regulations of the Army" have, therefore, addressed themselves simply to the subject of preventing the officer from making such transfer before the pay shall actually have become due, and have left him at liberty (taking such steps as are required by the regulations in regard to notice to the paymaster-general and the paymaster from whom he expects to receive the pay) to transfer it at that time.

I am, therefore, of opinion, first, that you may properly direct the paymaster to place upon the pay accounts of the officers, when due, the certificate which you have proposed; and, secondly, that when such pay account thus becomes due, the officer may be authorized to transfer it, complying in other respects with the regulation as to the transfer of pay accounts when pay is due. Your obedient servant,

CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REMOVING THE INDIANS.

The following telegram has been referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

CHICAGO, May 16, 1877.

To General W. T. Sherman:

Col. McKenzie telegraphs me that the Northern Cheyennes, numbering in all not over 1,400, desire to go to the Southern Agency at Fort Reno, on the Canadian River, I. T., and that one officer and twelve men can move them. I have consulted Gen. Pope, who says he has no objections, and that he can perfectly control them, and that no bad results will happen to the Indians there. I therefore strongly urge that Gen. McKenzie be allowed to send them to the Indian Territory, and if the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will only say the word, off they shall go quickly, and the remainder of the tribe which surrendered to Col.

Miles at Tongue River can be sent by steamboat and rail to the same place.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.
INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Speaking of the Sioux and Cheyennes who have surrendered, the *Alta Californian* says: Left to themselves they relapse into the savage. Educated in the schools and colleges of civilization they may attain respectable positions as scholars, may be "converted" as it is termed, and go out into the wilderness among their people as missionaries or otherwise. But a few months are about all that is necessary to reconvert them into the savage in his breechclout and traditional Indian savagery. As in civil education, so in attempts to make a soldier of him under Indian command. It never has been done, it never will be. But give him commanders of the white race who understand Indian character as well as military science, and he may be trained into a most efficient, active, reliable military force. It is as true of him as it has been proved to be of other wild people, the Sepoys of India, the Turcos of Algiers, and others who have been taught and drilled and commanded by white men, by Caucasians. The idea of organizing the Indians into military bodies is a good one. It is in the natural line of their ideas. War, to them, is the highest function of life. They are, by nature, warlike. But they can never be manufactured into regular soldiers except by officers of the superior race. If the attempt should be made, it will surely prove a failure, and a costly one. A white man, competent to the task, who first obtains their confidence, may convert them into a body of soldiers equal to any anywhere to be found, warlike in spirit, steady under fire, and every way reliable—machine perfectly under the control of a white commander. But no Indian chief can make regular soldiers of them or keep them such.

THE DEAD OF THE BIG HORN.

The Chicago *Times* says: Col. M. V. Sheridan, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, has been detailed to superintend the exhumation and transfer of the remains of Gen. Custer and his officers. From Fort Lincoln, Dakota, Col. Sheridan will be accompanied by an officer and a detachment of twenty soldiers of the 7th Cavalry, who, being at the time with Reno's command, assisted in the burial of their comrades. The officers of the butchered command were buried in a row, with only a few feet intervening between them. The remains were wrapped in blankets and pieces of tent cloth, and with each body the shell of a discharged cartridge, containing the name of the officer, was placed, to make identification certain even after the decay of the corpse. At the head of each grave a stake was driven below the surface, and on each of these stakes the name of the officer was cut with a penknife. The remains of Lieut. Crittenden will not be molested. This officer's father, Gen. Thomas J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has written a letter to Gen. Sheridan expressing the wish that his son's bones may not be disturbed, and giving his reasons therefor. The remains of the other thirteen will be exhumed, placed in coffins transported thither for the purpose, and brought to Fort Lincoln. From Lincoln the body of Gen. Custer will be shipped via Chicago to West Point, N. Y., where it will be buried on the grounds of the National Academy. It was Gen. Custer's wish, repeatedly expressed during his campaigns against the Indians, that he be buried at West Point if he should be killed in the Service. The remains of the other officers will be taken to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and given sepulture in the National Cemetery at that place. Col. Sheridan thinks that he will be fortunate if he succeeds in finding the bones of the officers who were buried on the battle field.

ARIZONA AND OREGON.

Agent Clum announces, May 23, his arrival at the San Carlos (Arizona) Reservation with all the renegade Indians brought back from the vicinity of the Hot Springs. He reports the complete success of this mission, and expresses confidence that with the assistance of Gen. Kautz all the hostile Indians elsewhere in the territory will soon be settled.

Gen. Howard has returned from Walla Walla Valley, where he has been to adjust the troubles with the Monterey Nez Perces Indians. He reports that the refractory Indians have been compelled to return to their reservation, where they agreed to remain with their families, and it is believed there will be no further trouble with them.

PROMOTION IN THE GERMAN ARMY.—II.

(Concluded from last week.)

Positions Influencing Promotions of Generals.—The comparative study of the age at which each general has been appointed and of the duties upon which he has been employed, enables us to form a judgment as to the influence that each of these duties may have upon his promotion. The generals, in each grade, who have achieved their rank at the earliest age come most often from the staff. Gen. Voigts-Rhetz, appointed general of infantry when only 59 years old, has served there 17 years. The lieutenant-generals promoted the earliest, i. e., from 45 to 51 years, are: de Goeben, who has served 9 years in the staff; Hartmann, 11 years; de Karnecke, 10; Obernitz, 7.

The major-generals promoted at the earliest age, i. e., from 47 to 48, are: Rauch, who has served 7 years in the staff, and Strubberg, 4. But this rule is by no means absolute; M. de Moltke himself only became general of infantry at 66, and Blumenthal lieutenant-general at 56 years of age. The oldest generals have seldom occupied special positions, and have passed nearly their whole service with troops. The adjutant-general does not appear to have any marked influence on promotion.

The positions of adjutant-general, Flugel Adjutant to the King, personal adjutant to princes, and great

dignitaries, do not hasten promotion except in certain rare individual cases. The officers of this class most favored are: Manteuffel, appointed major-general at 49, lieut. general at 51, and general of cavalry at 57; de Bonin, major-general at 51, lieut. general at 55, and general of infantry at 61; de Goeben, major-general at 48; de Goltz, lieut.-general at 55. These last figures, although below the mean, do not reach the minimum figures given in the table.

Promotion in Prussia seems to follow a normal course which only staff service and special positions can modify. Such a regularity has the advantage of passing through the upper grades a great number of officers, of increasing thus the hopes and the rewards, and even sometimes of revealing unknown talents.*

Influence of Staff Service on Promotion.—In order to give an exact account of the general rate of advancement in Prussia, we have drawn up the following table for the 35 generals who have come from the corps of the staff, i. e., for the officers most favored in regard to promotion:

Rank.	Minimum Age.	Maximum Age.	Average Age.
2d Lieutenant.	16	22	18
1st Lieutenant.	24	36	32
Captain.	29	40	36
Major.	34	45	40
Lieut.-Colonel.	39	52	43
Colonel.	42	54	45
Major-General.	45	58	52

These officers have passed on an average 14 years in the grade of 2d lieutenant. This grade appears to be especially a term of probation destined: 1st, to eliminate the officers least fitted for the military service, and who, discouraged, leave the army; 2d, to train the officers for work, for instruction, for preparation for the important functions which they will be called upon to perform later. As they become 1st lieutenants by seniority in their own corps, ambition is not over excited by the present, but only for the future. We thus avoid the spectacle of officers concerning themselves about their rights before they know their rights, intriguing for and thinking about their advancement from the time of leaving the schools, without having any knowledge of the qualities essential to the rank to which they aspire.

Up to the grade of 1st lieutenant included, all officers are then under the same conditions, excepting always the inequalities which exist in different regiments. The career of the officer is not decided until he is passing through the grades of captain and major, from 32 to 40 years, the time when the measure of his real value can be best determined.

For officers of marked ability promotion then advances rapidly. On the average, four years advances them to a captaincy and as many more to a majority, for some even this time may be still further abridged, and reduced, in two cases, to one year. No rule appears to exist during this period; the whole career of the officer seems to depend upon the estimate in which the officer is held by the chief of the staff and the variety of duty to which he orders him.

Let us note here, that, even in hastening the advancement of an officer, regard is still had to the principle of advancement by seniority in each corps, whether in the corps of the line or in the staff itself. The staff having a more advantageous organization (cadre) than the corps of the line, advancement is evidently more rapid there; but the advancement of officers of the staff is not made exclusively in the corps itself; but equally in the regiments by means of transfers. Advantage is taken of transferring from the corps of the line to the staff and reciprocally, to accelerate promotion in certain regiments or retard it in other corps. Thus, while meeting all the demands of the service and of instruction, it is possible to regulate to a certain extent promotion in the whole army, and to prevent the differences in this respect between various corps from being too great. In this way an officer of the staff leaving this service to return to duty with troops has nevertheless a great advantage, sometimes greater even than that of his comrades in the staff, because in his new regiment he finds himself by seniority at the head of the list.

But on leaving the grades of captain and major, promotion becomes regular once more, and the officers preserve during the rest of their career the same difference of seniority. It requires on an average three years to become lieutenant-colonel, two years to be colonel, seven years to be major-general, etc., etc.

Such principles of instruction and promotion are far from being entirely applicable in France, but they demonstrate, I think, the necessity of giving a comprehensive plan for general instruction and for promotion in the Army.

E. A. A., Captain, Etat Major.

* Rumor points, in Prussia, as the general destined to succeed Moltke, to an officer whose worth was long unknown.

DESPATCHES have been received by the Navy Department from Commodore Caldwell, dated on board the *Richmond*, at Montevideo, March 26. All the foreign vessels in port joined with the *Richmond* in celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birthday. March 12, the flags of the squadron were displayed at half-mast and 13 minute guns fired in memory of Rear Admiral Joseph Smith. March 14, the ship was dressed in honor of the birthday of the King of Italy and Empress of Brazil, and a salute fired. The *Frolic* returned March 25 from Patagonia, where she had been to look after the wreck of the American ship *Admiral*. The *Admiral* was boarded with great difficulty, was found to be broken amidships and full of water. She would prove a total loss, and but little of her cargo was saved. Commodore Caldwell reports the good health of the squadron. The country had suffered from severe droughts.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Esby

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.

ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.

NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.

SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.
Commodore John C. Febiger, " Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Crofton, " Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Gettysburg* was at Genoa, May 8.

THE *Essex* arrived at Port Royal, May 22.

THE *Lackawanna* arrived at Acapulco, May 3.

THE *Vandalia* arrived at Constantinople about April 26.

THE *Plymouth* expected to leave Pensacola, May 22, for Vera Cruz.

THE *Pensacola*, flagship of Rear Admiral Murray, arrived at Acapulco, May 2.

THE *Saratoga* was put in commission, at Washington, May 19. She will be ready for sea about the 1st of June.

THE *Canonicus*, Commander J. G. McGlenney, now at New Orleans, has been put in excellent condition, and is now a credit to the Service.

THE *Savannah* was at Aspinwall, May 12. Everything was quiet on the Isthmus, and she was going to make a short cruise for exercise and refreshment.

THE *Tennessee* and *Alert* were at Yokohama April 19; the *Kearsarge* at Nagasaki, the *Ashuelot* at Canton, the *Monocacy* up the Yangtze, and the *Polos* at Shanghai.

THE thanks of the Commandant-General of the Spanish Marine, at Havana, have been tendered, through the usual diplomatic channels, to Commander S. L. Breece, and the officers and crew of the *Ossipee*, for their assistance in extinguishing a fire on board the Spanish packet *Eugenia*, at Matanzas, May 5.

THE Russian man-of-war *Nymph*, Captain von Vaall commanding, has arrived at Norfolk, and anchored off the Hospital grounds. She is used as a training ship for midshipmen, and is seven days out from Bermuda. She put into Norfolk to take on provisions and stores, and she will continue her cruise in American waters.

THE *Yantic* arrived at Norfolk, May 18, from the Asiatic Station. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Wm. Whitehead, Lieutenants J. C. Morong and L. E. Bixler, Masters John H. Moore and N. M. Jacoby, P. A. Surg. C. M. Gravatt and Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, Passed Asst. Eng. B. C. Gowin; 2d Lieut. Marines, Andrew Stevenson; Captain's Clerk, Harry Goff; Pay Clerk, John Earley.

PAY DIRECTOR GEO. F. CUTTER, Pay Inspector F. Cosby, and Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon, have been appointed a Board to examine candidates, who have been permitted to appear at Washington, June 1, for appointment as assistant paymaster. The examination is to be competitive, and the person reported best qualified is to receive the appointment to the present vacancy.

THE following vessels of the Russian Fleet left the anchorage; at Mare Island, May 12 and 13, for San Francisco: *Byan*, flagship, Rear-Admiral Panzino; *Vladivostok*, Capt. A. P. Novossilski; *Vostoek*, Capt. O. Stark; *Abreck*, Capt. J. F. Von Schantz; *Tongousa*, Capt. Ivashenkov. The following were still at the yard: *Japonetz*, Capt. M. N. Wishmakoff; *Gornostai*, Capt. R. A. Terentieff.

By direction of Capt. C. H. Wells, U.S.N., commandant, League Island Navy-yard, the Training ship *Constitution* (lying opposite the Navy-yard), the Receiving ship *St. Louis*, and yard tugs, were handsomely dressed with flags, May 17, as a mark of respect to Ex-President U. S. Grant. At 10.15 A.M. the Ex-President was announced by a salute of 21 guns from the *Constitution*, and shortly after the *Twilight* passed close in to League Island, having on board the Ex-President, accompanied by State and City officials. The Marine Guard was drawn up in line in full uniform on the monitors alongside the Receiving ship and presented arms, four ruffles were given on the drums, and a salute of 21 guns fired by the battery. At 11 A.M. the Revenue Cutter *Hamilton* passed down the river, having on board General

W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Grant, wife of the Ex-President. The Marines were drawn up in line and presented arms, four ruffles were given on the drums, and a salute of 17 guns fired by the battery.

"It must be a blessed thing," the London *Echo* says, "to serve in the United States Navy just now. The Secretary of that branch of the Service has issued a circular in which he 'regrets that it has become his duty to announce to the officers of the Naval Service that the amount of money found by him in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation 'Pay of the Navy' is insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May, and June. The Secretary proposes to retain as much as may be found necessary of what there is in the Treasury, under 'Pay of the Navy' for the purpose of paying allotments to the wives of officers and sailors whose husbands are abroad in the service of the country, and unable otherwise to provide for them; and in this purpose the Secretary feels that he will be sustained by every high-minded, honorable officer in the Navy of the United States.' It appears that the last American Congress refused to vote supplies. It would be well if the framers of the next Estimates acted upon the principle which seems to actuate the clerks who compile the War Estimates in England. According to the 'Army Appropriation Account' lately issued by the Controller and Auditor General, they seem to follow the advice given by Herbert Pocket to Pip in 'Great Expectations'—when they find 'things mounting up' they 'estimate them in round numbers, and put them down'; and Sir William Dunbar takes occasion to notice the very large sum over-estimated. However, even this is better than stopping payment."

THE Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in General Term, on Friday, May 18, decided the celebrated suit of Admiral Porter and the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron for prize money on account of the capture of Richmond. In 1874, nine years after the conclusion of the war, suits were entered in the courts of this District in behalf of the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron, claiming in the aggregate about \$3,000,000 in prize money for the part taken by the squadron in the capture of Richmond. Included in these suits were claims for bounty money for every man captured on the Confederate flotilla and batteries, at the rate of \$200 per head, and also bounty for all ships and batteries destroyed by the Confederates on the York and Pamunkey Rivers to prevent them falling into the hands of the Union forces. Prize money was also claimed on account of the capture of the *Texas* and *Beaufort*, Confederate men-of-war, and in the bill the value of these two ships was appraised at \$892,121. In November last, Judge Humphreys, before whom the case was tried, set aside the former decree, and estimated the value of the two vessels at \$67,220 and awarded prize money to the amount of \$33,610. He denied all other claims for prize money. The court unanimously reversed the former proceedings and dismissed all the libels. The libellants still have the privilege of appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE *Plymouth* returned to New Orleans on Tuesday, May 8, after an absence of thirty-six days on her remarkable cruise up the Mississippi river to Vicksburg. In recognition of the distinguished courtesy and hospitality which she had received at all points, the ship was beautifully decorated with festoons and wreaths of Spanish moss and evergreens, and rounded to in front of the Crescent City with the National colors flying from each mast head, and from the peak. A Mississippi eagle, presented to Captain Barrett at Vicksburg, was suspended from the forestay in an improvised nest, and a Louisiana black bear, presented to Asst. Eng. Frick at Natchez, was chained to a platform on the fish boom. Between the two, was a large anchor made of moss and leaves by a florist belonging to the crew. A salute of thirteen guns was fired, and the famous trip ended. Not an accident occurred to mar the continuous festivities, and the ship, drawing seventeen feet of water, was so skilfully conducted by the veteran pilot Bird M. Paris that she never touched the bottom nor a drift log in the 800 miles traversed. The officers were actually worn out with dissipation, but rallied on the 10th for their parade in honor of the restoration of white government in Louisiana. The Marines, under Lieut. H. C. Cochrane, and two companies of sailors, commanded by Master Boynton Leach and Ensign S. B. W. Diehl, turned out and marched with a battalion of the 13th U. S. Infantry and several bodies of Louisiana and Alabama militia. The sailors in blue shirts and white leggings attracted much attention, and the marines in spite of their vulgar uniforms were much admired. On Friday, Captain Barrett, with several of his officers, called upon Governor Nicholls, and later a delegation of the officers attended a very beautiful reconciliation reception given by the officers of the 3rd U. S. Infantry at Jackson Barracks. Other festivities were to follow until the 16th, when the *Plymouth* was expected to sail for Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Pensacola, to relieve the *Essex*.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: The Secretary of the Navy has already visited the Washington and Norfolk Navy-yards,

dropped in upon the officers in charge of them without warning, and thus allowing them to make no preparation for his reception. It is his purpose to visit all the remaining Navy-yards in the country also, but it is not believed that he will announce himself in advance. The commandants of the Navy-yards at Brooklyn, League Island, New London, Boston, Portsmouth, and elsewhere, need not be surprised, therefore, to see Secretary Thompson walk in upon them any fine morning. . . . Another subject to which the Secretary has given his attention is the treatment of deficiencies which have arisen during the current fiscal year from contracts which he found in operation on assuming control of the Department, but for which there was no authority of law. The amount of these deficiencies has not yet been ascertained. It is believed that those arising from the building of new vessels will amount to at least \$500,000. The secretary has not yet decided whether he will make estimates of the amount of money necessary to pay for this work illegally ordered, and ask Congress to provide for it in additional appropriation bill, or whether he will simply inform the contractors that the Department cannot recognize their claims, and that their only mode of securing relief is to ask Congress for special legislation in their behalf. In the management of the Navy yards there will be some genuine civil service reform. Secretary Thompson does not conceal his intention of preventing those institutions from being hereafter used as political machines. Mechanics and other employees will be hired and paid as similar classes of workmen are engaged by private firms. The Secretary of the Navy will refuse to require the appointment of certain persons who are able to bring political influence to bear here in Washington, as has been customary heretofore, but will make it his aim to secure the services of the best foremen and to hold them responsible for the efficiency of the force they employ. The Secretary of the Navy is apparently of the opinion that very large reductions in the expense of carrying on the operations of the Navy Department may be made, and that by the 1st of July the work of the different bureaus of the Department will be so systematized that great economy and efficiency will at the same time be secured.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE:

ORDERED.

MAY 17.—Lieutenant James W. Carlin, to the training ship Constitution, at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Albert S. Snow, to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. G. McKean, to examination preliminary to promotion.

MAY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Merrill Miller, to examination preliminary to promotion.

Lieutenant Frank W. Nichols, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Lieutenants Uriel Schree, F. P. Gilmore, and R. M. Berry, to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June next for instruction in torpedo service.

Boatswain Alexander Mack, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

MAY 21.—Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, to the training ship Minnesota, at New York, on the 4th June next.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Gaines, to examination for promotion on the 4th June next.

MAY 22.—Commander Edward Terry, to command the practice ship Constellation on the 1st June next.

Commander William T. Sampson, to command the practice steamer Mayflower on the 1st June next.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. V. Gridley, as executive of the practice ship Constellation, on the 1st June next.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Kennedy, Lieutenants John F. McIga, Socrates Hubbard, Charles C. Cornwall, Charles G. Bowmar, and Arthur P. Newell, Surgeon Thomas B. Howard and A. A. Michelson; Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, Boatswain Andrew Milne, and Gunner Robert Sommers, to the practice ship Constellation on the 1st June.

Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, as executive of the practice steamer Mayflower on the 1st June next.

Master John H. Moore, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler, to the Dictator, at Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Engineers L. W. Robinson and Charles W. Rae, to the practice steamer Mayflower on the 1st June next.

MAY 23.—Master John H. Moore has passed a successful examination for promotion, and has been ordered to Norfolk, Va., to resume duties on board the Yantic.

Lieutenant N. H. Barnes, to the training ship Minnesota, at New York.

Gunner Cecil C. Neil, to the Ossipee, at Port Royal, S. C.

Boatswain Charles Miller, to the Powhatan, at Annapolis, Md.

DETACHED.

MAY 17.—Lieutenant F. S. Bassett, from the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, and granted three months' leave.

Boatswain Alexander McCone, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 19.—Master A. J. Dabney, from the Dictator, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, from the Dictator, and granted leave of absence for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Boatswain Daniel Ward, from the Powhatan, and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter John A. Dixon, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st May, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Carpenter Gould Northup, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 30th May, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

MAY 21.—Surgeon Newton L. Bates, from the Minnesota, at New York, on the 10th June next, and granted leave of absence for one year from the 16th June, with permission to leave the United States.

Commander Wm. Whitehead, from the command of the Yantic, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants Louis E. Bixler and John C. Morong, Master H. M. Jacoby, Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles N. Gravatt, and Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, from the Yantic, and placed on waiting orders.

Master C. G. Calkins, from the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, from the Yantic, and ordered to settle accounts.

MAY 22.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas T. Wade, from duty in charge of the Nitre Depot at Malden, Mass., on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 4th June next, and ordered to duty in charge of the Nitre Depot at Malden, Mass.

Lieutenant Charles E. Colahan, from the training ship Constitution, and leave granted until the 30th June next.

Assistant Surgeon Alvin A. Austin, from the Dictator, and ordered to the practice steamer Mayflower on the 1st June next.

MAY 23.—Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman, from the training ship Minnesota, at New York, and granted six months' leave.

Gunner Cornelius Cronin, from the Ossipee on reporting of relief, and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTED.

Wilmer O. Chrisman, of Pughtown, Pa., an Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from May 18, 1877.

Medical Director J. Winthrop Taylor and Medical Inspector Wm. T. Hord have been appointed delegates to represent the Navy at the American Medical Association which meets at Chicago, Ill., on the 5th June next.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed Assistant Engineer F. B. Stephenson for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Isaac L. Yates has been extended six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the detachment of Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman, Lieutenant Andrew J. Iverson will be regarded as executive of the training ship Minnesota, at New York.

Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis has been authorized to delay reporting for examination until the 1st October next.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending May 23, 1877:

William Seibke, seaman, May 2, U. S. C. S. St. Blake, at New Orleans.

Frederick J. Bridge, late private marine, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Alexander Lucas, seaman, May 16, U. S. S. Ossipee, Port Royal, S. C.

Joseph D. Marvine, commander, April 10, U. S. S. Alert, at Yokohama, Japan.

John C. Wilson, landsman, April 11, U. S. S. Lackawanna, at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Charles Tighe, beneficiary, May 16, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Thomas Walsh, first class fireman, May 21, Naval Hospital, New York.

Hugh Clark, first class fireman, February 27, U. S. S. Yantic, at Algoa Bay, South Africa.

Chas. Ross Rose, landsman, February 8, U. S. S. Yantic, at sea.

THE MARINE BAND.

THE members of the marine band have been disturbed by a statement which appears in the *Washington Sunday Herald* to the effect that they are to receive hereafter the pay of marines only, or from \$17 to \$21 a month, the solicitor of our Navy Department having failed to find any authority for paying the members of the band the monthly sums they are now receiving. The solicitor refers, we are told, to the following section in the Revised Statutes, section 1613: "The marines who compose the corps of musicians known as the 'Marine Band' shall be entitled to receive at the rate of \$4 per month each, in addition to their pay as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates of the Marine Corps, so long as they shall perform, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, or other superior officer, in the Capitol grounds or the President's grounds." This is construed to mean that a member of the band must be a marine, and, if a marine, he is only entitled to the pay of a sergeant, \$17 per month and the \$4 additional. The law limits the number of musicians to thirty, while the present strength of the band is over fifty. Twenty at least, then, are only entitled to \$21, under this ruling, and probably three-fifths of the members are not rated higher than third-class musicians.

There is, we think, authority enough to pay them more than the solicitor suggests, or than the section of the Revised Statutes which is quoted would appear to allow. It can be found, if any one is disposed to look for it, in the annual appropriation bills. An aggregate sum is therein appropriated under the head of "Pay of the Marine Corps;" this sum is based on detailed estimates submitted to Congress, and one of these details is so many dollars for so many musicians. A little arithmetical application will soon determine how much, on an average, can be paid to each musician. It will hardly be denied that when an estimate is made to Congress in this manner and Congress appropriates accordingly, that there is legal authority for the expenditure. It is a narrow and an illiberal construction, which holds that, notwithstanding the pay of the musicians has been thus recognized and appropriated, they can be paid only as marines.

In discussing the compensation of the Marine Corps and the practice of successive Presidents in extending the laws of the Army to that corps, as regards pay, one of the attorney-generals of the United States says: "The fact that such was their practice has been notified to Congress in the estimates annually submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, and appropriations have been made to cover such estimates. The amount and rates of pay, emoluments and allowances are set forth in these estimates, and gross sums are called for in the respective cases. Congress have appropriated these amounts, and for the general purposes specified under each head in the estimates. I apprehend it is not too much to say that they have thus given their sanction to the power assumed by the President, acting through the Navy Department. . . . It is not at all necessary to contend that the estimate forms a part of the law, and *proprio vigore*, gives authority to the subordinate officers of the Government to allow a claim corresponding with such estimate. All that is asserted is that the appropriation and estimates are evidence of the acquiescence of Congress in the exercise by the President of the power which he has assumed, and for which the appropriation is required."

It is hoped that the Secretary of the Navy will give the subject mature consideration, and not destroy the usefulness of an institution which has been sustained by successive administrations, by deciding that the members of the band can only be paid as marines. But we cannot see how he could so decide in the face of provision made by Congress to give them a higher rate of pay. Congress has recognized in various ways the existence of this band, and has acquiesced in the maintenance of it by appropriating the sum necessary therefor. The members of it are skilled musicians, and entitled to all that they have received.

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GEN. CROOK returned to Omaha, the permanent headquarters of his Department, May 15, after an absence of nearly one year, and was received with much enthusiasm by the citizens of that town. A dinner and ball are to be given him.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal were Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall Park and the N. Y. Post Office.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE MOBILE TORPEDO AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

IT has been supposed by well informed naval and military men that the movable torpedo would play a conspicuous part in case of a conflict between the maritime powers of Europe, and they are all maritime now, since even the central German Empire is building a powerful navy. Much surprise has therefore been felt that this efficient weapon has not been employed, as it was imagined would be the case, at the inception of hostilities between Russia and Turkey—especially in view of the assumed practical efficacy of WHITEHEAD's torpedo, and the well known fact that the Russian government has purchased a large supply of these movable submerged machines, which Lord C. BERESFORD, in the House of Commons, March 19, 1877, described to his astonished hearers, as "the most formidable—the most awful—weapon of maritime war, and which threatened," he said, "to change the character of naval warfare." The successful run of HOBART PASHA down the Danube, his vessel several times almost touching the Roumanian shore then in possession of the Russians, may well raise doubts in the minds of the most ardent admirers of the WHITEHEAD system concerning its applicability and practical value. Apart from HOBART's dashing exploit, many Turkish iron-clads have navigated the great river with impunity for several weeks; and not until the Russians had erected powerful shore batteries did the Ottoman fleet cease to capture trading vessels and render efficient aid to the army movements. The commander of the double-turreted monitor *Lutf-i-Djelil*, evidently in no dread of the terrible submerged movable torpedo, paid, however, dearly for his pluck in remaining stationary too near his opponents. But, mark it, it was not the bursting of the awful fish torpedo, but the explosion of a Russian shell of high trajectory, passing through an open hatch and then through the thin bottom of his—above water well-armored vessel—which sent him and his crew of "true" believers to the bottom. Some correspondents of the press have asserted that the magazine of the unlucky monitor was fired; but we adhere to the assumption that the destruction of the vessel was caused by the explosion of a Russian shell near its bottom.

It will be well to bear in mind that while England has its BERESFORD to explain and extol the fish torpedo, America has certain journals of high repute which furnish sensational pictorial representations and

extol "Admiral PORTER's system of torpedo warfare," particularly the *Alarm*, with its terrible beak. This sea monster, it is stated, has the power of sending iron-clads of all classes to the bottom; hence the admirers of Admiral PORTER's system lament that our Russian friends have not an *Alarm* in the Black Sea, as it would enable them, it is believed, to destroy the Turkish iron-clad fleet and thereby facilitate the transportation of war material for the Russian army in Armenia, besides other important advantages resulting from the command of that sea. We would fain abstain from expressing an adverse opinion of the *Alarm*, which, so far, has only served to entertain curious spectators, particularly the naval attaches of the several foreign legations at Washington. The subject being too grave, in a national point of view, to be passed in silence, we deem it important to expose the true nature of the U. S. torpedo ram built in accordance with "Admiral PORTER's system of torpedo warfare." In the first place, then, the speed of the *Alarm* is inferior to that of the iron-clad ships in the English navy. Secondly, her sides are so weak that a single well directed broadside, however inferior in point of calibre, would sink or render her utterly unserviceable. We call special attention to the important point that the *Alarm* cannot harm unless coming in actual contact with the object intended to be struck. Now, such a contact becomes impossible unless (1) the speed of the torpedo ram be greater than that of the opponent, and (2) unless its hull be capable of resisting shot. Neither of these conditions being fulfilled in Admiral PORTER's torpedo ram, it must be considered practically worse than useless. Agreeably to the published statements before referred to, now before us, the *Alarm* has very low freeboard—a great advantage, we are informed, as presenting a small target to the enemy's fire. But this circumstance shows that the vessel, notwithstanding her inferior speed, presents minimum immersed section, and that she is incapable of carrying the necessary thickness of armor and the weight of the powerful machinery indispensable to attain a speed, equal to that of the European iron-clad ships. In the face of these facts the American public is informed that "Admiral PORTER's torpedo vessel *Alarm* is probably the most formidable craft afloat, not excepting the Italian iron-clads with their 100-ton guns, and in time of war will form a model for a fleet of like steamers." This statement scarcely demands refutation; but let us imagine the puny torpedo ram essaying an attack on the impregnable *Dandolo*, and that instead of running away, the Italian directs his fire towards his assailant. It needs no demonstration to show that the 2,000 pound projectile from the 100-ton gun of the floating iron castle would rake and sink the frail torpedo ram at the first fire. Referring to the 15-in. smooth bore gun mounted at the bow of the *Alarm*, visitors have repeatedly put the question: What is the object of this gun, which, being wholly unprotected by armor, will be dismounted, and the gunners serving it killed by a single well directed shell? Again, if protected by armor of adequate strength, of what avail is this gun against the armor of modern iron-clad ships? We deem it needless to criticise the complex electric apparatus and other curious mechanical devices by which this useless torpedo vessel is intended to be manœuvred. The foregoing particulars will convince the friends of the Czar that there is no occasion to lament the absence of the *Alarm* on the Black Sea. The truth is, that the Sultan has not a single seagoing iron-clad ship which could not outrun and easily destroy Admiral PORTER's torpedo ram.

Regarding the WHITEHEAD torpedo, which its advocates supposed would infallibly destroy the Turkish fleet on the Black Sea, and thereby at once change the character of the present war, not a single instance has been reported of its performing any service. The last news from the Black Sea, however, informs us that the Russian naval officers, with their usual dash, have eluded the blockade of Sebastopol and succeeded in running a war steamer within a short distance of Batoum, attacking a Turkish frigate with boat torpedoes. Unfortunately those torpedoes failed to explode, thus rendering the bold and well executed plan abortive. We can but regret that the brave fellows had not been provided with an instrument justifying such risk as they faced. It would appear from the total absence of any allusion

to exploits of the movable torpedo in Turkish waters, that the "fish" with its internal pressure of nearly 1,000 pounds to the square inch, is too delicate an instrument to be employed readily in actual war. A machine supplied with compressed air of the stated extraordinary tension, and adjusted in the workshops at Flume, or in the well equipped mechanical establishments of the British dock yards, may prove eminently satisfactory, while the same machines prepared and adjusted under very different conditions on the Danube and the Black Sea, may prove of little practical value.

Let us now examine Lord BERESFORD's statement in the House of Commons concerning the WHITEHEAD torpedo, and compare the weapon he so strongly recommends, with Captain ERICSSON's movable torpedo, tested by our naval officers under the direction of Commodore JEFFERS, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Lord BERESFORD states, that the WHITEHEAD torpedo "could be fired above the water, but would at once go to the depth it was set for, and then go straight for the object, no matter how fast the ship from which it was discharged was going, or how fast the object aimed at might be sailing or steaming." It would not be easy to crowd more error into an equal space. Obviously if the vessel towards which the torpedo is aimed at the instant of discharge, is in motion, *i. e.*, changes its position during the progress of the missile, the latter will miss. If, on the other hand, the vessel from which the discharge takes place is itself in motion, the projected body which, partaking as it does of the vessel's motion, will be diverted on striking the stationary water of the sea. Only in case of discharging the torpedo in the direct line of the keel, can such diversion be prevented. But, the speaker who instructed the House of Commons on the 19th of March, supposes that the weapon may be discharged from any part of the ship. His proposition, therefore, will be correct if inverted. Under the conditions, he mentions the torpedo will always miss the point aimed at. The obvious difficulties inseparable from the change of position of the contending vessels during actual conflict, led Captain ERICSSON to devise a torpedo the course of which might be changed at will during its progress towards the point intended to be struck.

The readers of the JOURNAL will remember that the leading feature of the ERICSSON movable torpedo is that of supplying it with motive power by means of a hollow cable, through which compressed air is forced by an air-pump applied in the vessel from which the torpedo is dispatched. It will also be remembered that during the trials conducted at Newport, the reel on which the hollow cable is coiled, was placed on board of the torpedo vessel, hence the cable was *towed* during the progress of the torpedo. The result of numerous experiments has proved that the motive power expended in towing the cable through the water is so considerable that requisite speed can not be imparted to the torpedo. The designer has, therefore, returned to his original plan of paying out as the torpedo proceeds; consequently the reel on which the cable is coiled has now been placed within the hull of the torpedo. A new machine involving this modification has been constructed during the past winter, intended to be tested as soon as the Bureau of Ordnance has completed the necessary arrangements at Newport. It should be observed that the new machine is remarkable for cheapness and simplicity of construction, forming a striking contrast to the expensive and delicate nature of the WHITEHEAD apparatus. The hull of the latter is composed of the best steel of modern manufacture, necessary to resist the inordinate internal pressure. The hull of the former is composed simply of a solid block of white pine wood shaped so as to facilitate its passage through the water, a light vessel being inserted at the forward end to hold the explosive charge. A cavity cut in the block, near the stern, contains the motive engine and steering gear, the reel revolving in a vertical perforation near the centre. The specific gravity of white pine being only one-half of that of water, the buoyancy of the solid wooden block comprising the hull will readily sustain the weight of the light motive engine and steering gear. The reel and cable being of the same specific gravity as the sea, sustain themselves. It should be observed, that the sea-water enters freely into the cavity which contains the

motive engine, a very desirable point, since the water thus admitted serves as a lubricating substance to the journals of the crank axles and other moving parts of the mechanism. Engineers will understand that owing to the free entrance of the sea into the engine cavity of the hull, stuffing boxes round the propeller shafts are wholly dispensed with, and that the recognized difficulty of lubricating inaccessible machinery is wholly overcome. It is hardly necessary to remind the readers of the JOURNAL, that the steering of the ERICSSON torpedo is effected by admitting more or less air into the hollow cable. By turning on full pressure, a small piston connected with the tiller of the torpedo rudder is raised, thereby bringing the helm to starboard. By partially checking the influx of air into the tubular cable the accompanying diminution of internal pressure permits the small piston to descend, the helm being thereby brought to port. By these means the requisite motion will be imparted to the rudder and the course of the torpedo effectually controlled. As stated in previous accounts, the position of the torpedo is indicated by a small circular disc about two feet above water, attached to the upper end of a perpendicular steel wire stepped into a socket at the top of a wooden hull.

It remains to be stated that, unlike the WHITEHEAD torpedo which must be discharged with the utmost precision in the direction of the object to be struck, requiring for that purpose very accurate guides kept in a fixed position during the discharge, the ERICSSON torpedo may be discharged in any convenient direction, as its course, after being dispatched, may be changed at will. Regarding the difficulty of hitting a distant object in motion by the WHITEHEAD torpedo, we need not enter into further explanations; nor will it be necessary to inform the professional reader why it cannot be discharged from a vessel in motion excepting as already pointed out, in a line exactly parallel with that of the line of keel. The reader will thus perceive that notwithstanding Lord BERESFORD's favorable opinion, his awful torpedo will prove harmless unless fired from a stationary point, or from a ship moving directly on the object to be assailed.

Regarding the method of handling a movable torpedo, Captain ERICSSON contends that, without properly constructed vessels no satisfactory result can be accomplished in battle. He has consequently planned a torpedo vessel, to be as deeply immersed as a monitor, with a flush impregnable deck. The construction is such that the torpedo will be ejected under water from a well formed within the hull; the steering wheel being placed below deck. The methods devised for supporting the combustion in the boilers, promoting ventilation within the vessel, and other matters of detail, need not be described on this occasion.

With reference to the length of the tubular cable, Captain ERICSSON does not admit the necessity of exceeding 1,500 feet, since by advancing the torpedo vessel the length of the cable will in effect be pieced out.

Concerning the defence of our harbors, say that of New York, it will be asked, could such formidable ships as the *Duilio*, *Dandolo*, or the *Inflexible* run up the ship channel if defended by the movable torpedo handled in the manner before described? In answering this question let us not lose sight of the all-important fact that the tubular cable system with its unlimited amount of motive power, admits of employing torpedoes of any size; hence we can as readily fire a ton of explosive matter against an opponent's ship as the small quantity carried by the WHITEHEAD torpedo. Unquestionably, such a stupendous charge would blow the *Inflexible*, notwithstanding her cork padding, into fragments.

Moderate Republicans, who believe in Conservatism and the maintenance of the *de facto* government; the "Reds," who follow GAMBETTA; all these are elements of power in France very closely balanced. The terms Right, Left, Right-centre, and Left-centre are quite familiar of late in French politics, and denote the strong lines of demarcation which separate these parties, and on occasion the whole Right side of the house, Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist is more apt to make common cause against the Left and to conquer in the strife than might appear possible to an ardent American believer in Republicanism. The step taken by MACMAHON may be a bold one, but it is not safe to assume beforehand that it is rash. That a fresh change of government is impending in France is probable, but it may be wiser not to condemn MACMAHON for his action, till we see whether it is based on sound data.

G. O. No. 51, War Department, which we this week publish, opens the way for such an arrangement for cashing officers' pay accounts as we have been discussing, and which will undoubtedly be made, as it appears to have become now only a matter of detail. We expect that arrangements will be made by which the Secretary's suggestion in his letter, published last week, of disbursing agencies at different points, will be met, at least to the extent of drawing drafts on those places so as to save officers from an excessive charge for exchange on a check on New York.

COMMODORE EDWARD W. CARPENTER, of the U. S. Navy, died at Shrewsbury, N. J., Thursday, May 17, in his eighty-first year. He was born in N. Y. State and entered the Navy on July 10, 1813, when about seventeen years of age. He received his commission as lieutenant ten years later, and in 1827 was attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. In the years 1829-30 Lieut. Carpenter was an officer of the sloop *Falmouth* of the West India Squadron, and in 1833 and 1834 was attached to the rendezvous at Boston. In 1840 he was with the Pacific Squadron, serving on the frigate *Constitution*. The next year (Sept. 8, 1841,) he was made a commander, and in 1845 had charge of the Norfolk Navy-yard. In 1852 he was sent to the New York Navy-yard as an inspector. His commission as commodore bears date of July 16, 1853. In 1864 and 1865 Commodore Carpenter was a prize commissioner at Key West. For several years preceding his death he resided at Shrewsbury, having been retired under the act of 1855 and its amendments. Commodore Carpenter was connected with the Navy nearly sixty-four years, and during that time passed seventeen years and two months in sea service, and thirteen years and four months on shore or special duty. For thirty-three years he was unemployed. His last cruise expired December, 1848.

UPON the occasion of his departure for Europe, Gen. Grant made the following modest and well chosen remarks at Philadelphia: "My dear friends, I was not aware that we would have so much speech-making here, or that it would be necessary for me to say any more to you; but I feel that the compliments you have showered upon me were not altogether deserved. They should not all be paid to me, either as a soldier or a civil officer. As a General your praises do not all belong to me; as the Executive of the nation they were not due to me. There is no man that can fill both or either of these positions without the help of good men. I selected my lieutenants when I was in both positions, and they were men, I believe, who could have filled my place often better than I did. I never flattered myself that I was entitled to the place you gave me. My lieutenants could have acted perhaps better than I, had the opportunity presented itself. Sherman could have taken my place as a soldier, or in a civil office; and so could Sheridan and others that I might name. I am sure that if the country ever comes to this need again there will be men for the work; there will be men born for every emergency. Again, I thank you, and again I bid you good-bye; and once again, I say, that if I had failed, Sherman or Sheridan or some of my other lieutenants would have succeeded." The London *Times*, May 24, devotes a leader to the approaching arrival of General Grant, saying that he will be received in England as an illustrious man. Grant's coming promises to be the event of the season. The English government have considered the question as to whether he shall be received officially as a private gentleman, or as the ex-Chief Magistrate of the United States. The precedents discussed are the cases of Fillmore and Van Buren, whom Palmerston decided to receive as private gentlemen. Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet have now decided that Grant shall be received with all the etiquette observed toward ex-sovereigns, and have so formally informed our government.

WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received for week ending May 24.....	\$5 00
Amount received for week ending May 24.....	\$5 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged.....	\$14,004 60
Aggregate.....	\$14,009 60
Less amount paid to Widows and Orphans.....	10,030 00
Balance to credit of Fund.....	\$3,964 60

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

The indications of the week on the Danube point to an attempt on the part of the Russians to cross the river, between Widdin and Rustchuk, and force the Turks to try the issue of a field fight. The movements on the lower Danube appear to be mere feints, and the Russians are fortifying that end of their line to protect it against a flank attack from the Dobruscha. The chief concentration on the left, and the extreme left is reported to be at Giurgevo and Slobodzia, sixty miles west of Bucharest, with only a chain of Cossack out posts from Slobodzia to Brailov.

The London *Times*' Berlin despatch says "the Turks confine their preparations to strengthening the Danubian fortresses. All these are being made more or less formidable, but strengthening their garrisons detracts from the number of their field forces. With all the reinforcements recently brought up, the Turks, it is believed, have no more than 200,000 combatants north of the Balkans, to resist 250,000 Russians. The positions which the Russians have occupied near Ibrail will soon enable them to prevent the Turkish gun-boats approaching the shores of the Dabrudsha." The Russians, it is reported, have added to their force in Romania the three corps which were to have acted as reserves, and fresh corps are being mobilized in their stead, while in the Caucasus a similar change is being brought about.

The Russians have thus far made no attempt to cross the Danube in force, and we still doubt whether they will do so until another month. The river is high, and an extensive overflow is reported. Cavalry raids across it continue on the part of both Russians and Turks, but nothing of any significance. The bend of the Danube from Brails to Reni, about twenty miles, is reported to be so well protected against a Turkish attack that the Russians have dismounted their fortifications at Barboschi, which lies some distance back of the river near Galatz.

In Asia Minor the Russians have scored an important success in the capture of Ardahan. On the 16th of May the Russians carried two outworks. Friday, May 17, they opened with a heavy artillery fire, which was as hotly returned. This was followed by impetuous infantry attacks, which were repulsed every time with great slaughter. Under orders apparently to obtain success somewhere or other, at any cost, the troops were led back to the assault after each failure, until success crowned their efforts. The Russians captured at Ardahan a Turkish Pasha, 82 cannons include two 8 inch, and a number of smaller KRUPPS. The *Standard's* St. Petersburg despatch, May 22, says the bodies of 800 Turks have been already buried at Ardahan.

Gen. MELIKOFF in his official report to the Grand Duke MICHAEL, says: "On May 17 the admirable fire of our artillery between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon made a breach in the walls. At 6 o'clock the Erwan, Tiflis, and Baku regiments and the sappers advanced to the assault. The enemy could not withstand the onslaught and fled, leaving a great number dead. At 9 o'clock our troops traversed the whole town and fortifications, the bands playing the national anthem. The troops are full of enthusiasm. Our loss is believed to be one officer and 50 soldiers killed, four officers and 180 soldiers wounded. I cannot find sufficient words of praise for the courage and coolness of our young soldiers, or for the good disposition of the troops made by the officers. A solemn service will be held at the central point of the fortifications."

The London *Times* Vienna correspondent says: "Ardahan, like all other old citadels on the Asiatic frontier, was surrounded by heights commanding it, within easy artillery range. These heights had been fortified, but when they were once taken—as seems to have been the case at Ardahan—the fortress itself would become untenable, so the Turks did the best they could, namely, to withdraw the garrison of 11 battalions and effect a junction with MUKHTAR PASHA in the direction of Erzeroum. The danger is that the Russians in the neighborhood of Kars may waylay the retreating force if they attempt to pass that way; but there is another and much more difficult mountain road through the Valley of the Kura to the Valley of Olti, which the retreating Turks will probably take. The fall of Ardahan is a considerable

advantage to the Russians, for besides opening a line of communication with Akholtzik, it will enable the Russians to turn the force hitherto operating against Ardahan toward Kars, or to take part in a combined operation against Erzeroum."

Later advices report that the garrison of Ardahan have not undertaken to reach either Kars or Erzeroum, but have retreated to Ardanudsch, where they are neutralized. A special despatch from Tiflis to the Vienna *Presse* reports that "the Russian force which attacked Ardahan numbered 17,000. The garrison of Ardahan numbered 8,000, besides which several thousand encamped before the town. During the flight of the Turks the Russian cavalry inflicted a loss of 700."

The Russians following up this success are preparing for a vigorous assault on Kars. Their centre is reported to have driven the Turks from their positions at Karadrhouren (Kjurekdara ?), a village near Kars. A Russian column has left Kaghisman to reinforce the central division before Kars.

A despatch from Batum reports that the Russian division which took Ardahan has reinforced the column proceeding against Batum, the siege of which is being pushed with vigor.

We have no reliable information as to the result of the Turkish attempt to operate upon the Russian communications by stirring up a revolt in the Caucasus. A despatch from Constantinople states that the Turks have sent to Suchum-Kaleh 8,000 troops, 1,500 Circassians, 50,000 rifles, with which to arm the mountaineers, and some batteries. These are escorted by a force of iron-clads. The relations of this expedition to Suchum-Kaleh to the Russian lines of communication with the Caucasus will be seen by a reference to the map we publish on our first page. This map is an enlarged section of a map by F. HANDTK, published by CARL FLEMMING, Glogau, Prussia. Our copy of the map has been enlarged one-third. As it contains over 600 names, we give here an alphabetical list of the places of immediate importance, with some description of them, and a reference to their location upon the map by latitude and longitude. The meridian of longitude is that of Ferro in the Canary Islands, which is 18.7 east of Greenwich. We shall locate the places we have occasion to refer to in future by this map.

ACHALKALAKA—Lat. 41.35; long. 61.2. A strong frontier Russian post, taken from Turkey in 1828 after an obstinate defence. It is protected by the mountains of Tchilidir and difficult of approach.

ACHALZICH—Lat. 41.42; long. 60.35. A strong Russian fortification overlooked by the Kara-dagh and the Poskhof-Tchai, both strongly fortified. Victualled for a long siege. Taken from the Turks in 1828.

ALEXANDROPOL—Lat. 40.47; long. 61.24. One of the strongest fortifications in the Russian empire, on the left bank of the Arpatschay, from which rises a rugged mountain with a fortress on its level summit. It is an immense depot of supplies and is strongly garrisoned, and is the base for an advance on either Turkey or Persia.

ANAKLEA—Lat. 42.22; long. 59.12. The next port to the north of Redut-Kaleh, with a strong redoubt commanding the harbor from a hill.

ARDAHAN—Turkish fortress, lat. 41.8; long. 60.26. Lately captured by the Russians. It occupies the fork of the only two roads from Achalzich to Kars and Erzeroum.

ARDANUDSH—Lat. 40.57; long. 59.44. The present refuge of the Ardahan garrison. Strong port in a mountain defile, but commanded at long range from neighboring heights.

ARTWIN—Lat. 41.3; long. 59.21—lies in a ravine near the Tchouruk river, here crossed by a bridge. It is 34 m. S. E. of Batoum.

BARDESS—Lat. 40.25; long. 60. Small town at the foot of the Sauganlu Mountains, covering Erzeroum from attacks by way of Ardahan and Kars. Present centre of Mouktar Pasha's position.

BAYAZID—Lat. 39.33; long. 61.33—just outside of the southern limit of the map. Strong fortress with an arsenal, abandoned by the Turks the first week of the war, now another Russian base.

BATUM or BATOUM—Lat. 41.35; long. 59.17. The first port after leaving Russian frontier, and the best anchorage on the east coast of the Black Sea. It is also the most pestilential spot on the whole coast.

ERIVAN—Lat. 40.8; long. 62.10. Immense fortress, and a perfectly safe second base of operations. Taken from Persia in 1827.

ERZEROUM—Lat. 39.36; long. 58.55. Most important city of Asia Minor, 40,000 inhabitants, in the midst of a table land, thirty miles by ten. Centre of the Persian caravan trade. Poorly fortified, and requires a large force to defend the passes leading to the plain. The first prize of the campaign.

GEORGIEWSK—Lat. 44.10; long. 61.5. A fortified town near an affluent of the Kooma. It was the capital of Circassia until 1802.

HASSAN-KALEH—Lat. 40; long. 59.25. Small village barring the road from Kars to Erzeroum. Very strong natural position, but fortified in the Middle Ages.

KARS—Lat. 40.37; long. 60.47. The strongest fortress in Asia Minor, 7,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by the Kara-Tchay River. The town itself is not seriously fortified, but the hills around it, the Kara-Dagh (Black Mountain) and Tahmasp are crowned with works that protect Kars and are inaccessible on the other side. The old fortress is a mediæval stone castle, under the Kara-Dagh. It surrounds the town. The citadel was built by the Genoese at the northeast angle. It is called Narin-Kalah. It is placed on a hill which dominates the fortifications. The whole fortress is on the right bank of the river, and the Kara-Dagh stands on the opposite side behind a marsh. Any enemy taking the Kara-Dagh has the town at a mile off at his mercy. The Williams defences were planned to take in all the weak spots in the neighborhood, and require 10,000 men to man them. The *Avenir Militaire* estimates the garrison at 32,000 men, commanded by Hassan, Husein, Labri, and Ahmed Pashas. The citadel has 120 guns; 30 of large calibre and modern pattern. Kars is on a broad plateau on the main road from Alexandropol to Erzeroum. Recently the works have been further strengthened by the construction of an outer girdle of detached redoubts, two or more of which must be captured before siege operations can be begun against the enceinte.

PORTI—Lat. 42.8; long. 59.17. A small port, terminus of the railway from Tiflis. The harbor is very inferior, and if the Russians take Batoum they will probably transfer the railway terminus thither.

SUCHUM-KALEH, or SOOKGOOM-KALEH—Lat. 43; long. 58.35. Small Russian seaport defended by a redoubt, recently captured by the Turks. Important as being the centre of the present Abasian revolt.

SARDARABAD—Lat. 40.12; long. 61.44. A strong place in Russian hands, next to Alexandropol.

TIFLIS—Lat. 41.42; long. 62.30. Capital of Georgia, 40,000 inhabitants, strong fortifications; Headquarters of Grand Duke Michael.

TREBIZONDE—Lat. 41; long. 57.25. The principal port of the Black Sea. Has an open roadstead and a huge mediæval castle, but is indefensible.

VLADIKAVKAS—Lat. 43; long. 62.20. Terminus of the Russian railroad. From thence to Tiflis 133 miles over mountain roads.

ROUMANIA has declared her independence of Turkey.

The *Times*' Vienna despatch says: "An Odessa letter in the *Politische Correspondenz* says, since the fall of Suchum-Kaleh a panic reigns not only at Odessa, but all along the Black Sea. All confidence in shore batteries and torpedoes has been lost. The Governor of Odessa has endeavored to calm the public mind by issuing proclamations."

An exceptionally well-informed correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the prospects of Russia in the present war with Turkey, says: "As to the Navy, and the *Popoffkas* so much praised in the *Times* a little while ago by the Russian correspondent of that journal, I need only quote *ipissima verba* of the Emperor uttered within the last three months to one of his Ministers, 'My navy is very much like the army of Napoleon III. at the commencement of the German war—very large on paper, but very small when found.'"

REFERRING to the presence of English officers in the Turkish navy, the Russian newspapers assert that but for foreign assistance the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas would be on the southern side of the Balkans before the end of June. Russia, they say, had complications brought upon her by the presence of Russian volunteers in Servia. England will be similarly situated before long, as "a large number of officers of both Services are flocking to the standard of the Ottoman Porte."

THE Grand Duke Nicholas is forty-six years of age, in the full vigor of life, a strongly-made, muscular, soldierly-looking man, with a melancholy Romanoff face. He is General of Engineers and Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor, Inspector-General of the Engineer Corps, of the Imperial Guard, and of the Cavalry, Commander-in-Chief of the Military District of St. Petersburg, President of the Supreme Committee on the Organization and Instruction of the Army, Chief of a Grenadier regiment, of the regiments of Dragoons of Astrakhan, of the Alexander Hussars, and of the 1st Battalion of Sappers of the Caucasus, Proprietor (Colonel-in-Chief) of the Austrian Hussars, No. 2, and Chief of the 5th Regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers. His Adjoint in charge of the Engineers is General de Tottleben. The Chief of his Staff in the command of the St. Petersburg District is Lieutenant-General Schouvaloff; Chief of Artillery, Prince Massalsky.

AUSTRIA's policy in presence of the outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey has been laid down in both the Hungarian and the Austrian Chamber. Speaking in the latter assembly on the 4th of May, the Minister of the Interior said: "The Government has hitherto succeeded in following the development of events without military preparations, and will remain true to the principle not to charge the public expenditure with a purposeless mobilization. At this moment it sees no motive for taking military steps. On the other hand, the Government is conscious that no other Power has interests more closely connected with Turkey in Europe than Austro-Hungary, and fully recognizes its responsibility. Nevertheless, the Government looks forward with confidence to the course of events. This confidence is founded on the friendly relations of the Monarchy to all the Powers, on the frankness and promptitude with which the aims of Austro-Hungarian policy have been declared, and on the conviction that the Emperor, in all cases where the interests of the Monarchy are at stake, may surely rely on the devotion of his people and the patriotism of their representatives."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE SCHOFIELD-WESSON REVOLVER.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Will you allow me a little space in your paper for a word on the subject of Army revolvers? Without the slightest wish to detract in any degree from the merits of the Smith and Wesson revolver, the general principles of which I consider superior to all others, yet would I like to have the exact truth appear and be known to all. There are no Smith and Wesson revolvers, proper, in the hands of United States troops. A few were purchased several years ago for trial, but were universally objected to because some of the parts were too delicate, and because the mechanism was too complicated. The "system" was universally liked and the arm found great favor at first (in 1870-71), but frequent breakages, difficulties in taking apart and assembling, fear of accidental discharge and some minor faults soon caused its rejection.

Understand me distinctly as asserting that the "system" was never at fault. The plan of this revolver is undoubtedly the best ever invented for mounted troops, but in the original the mechanical details were not perfect. This being true it was only necessary to correct, simplify, and strengthen the working parts to make it a great success. This was done by an inventor previously unknown as such, who after over three years of study and labor presented the Army with the Schofield-Smith and Wesson revolver, which was promptly recognized by the Ordnance Department of our Army, the chief of which at once secured authority for the purchase of several thousands, although the same Department had repeatedly rejected the Smith and Wesson "regular," and the "Russian Smith and Wesson." A second order for three thousand of the Schofield model soon followed, and this model is the one, and the only one, now used in the U. S. Army. An idea of the radical difference between this model and the others is conveyed to the mind by the fact that no less than thirteen of the working parts are peculiarly its own; that all are secured to the inventor by letters patent, and that none of them are used in the other models. At the same time this model has fewer parts than either of the others. It should not, therefore, be said that Smith and Wesson revolvers are in use by the United States Government. Give Smith and Wesson credit for originating and bringing out the system or general plan in working shape, and for their skill and perfect workmanship in making these Schofield model revolvers for the United States Government, but at the same time let all give the full name to this arm when writing for the papers. A "Return of Ordnance" made by any officer of the Army responsible for these revolvers, would be "returned for correction," were this part of the official name omitted.

"BARREL LATCH."

NEW YORK, May 9, 1877.

In addition to this letter we have received a long communication from a Cavalry officer, in reply to the letter of "Pine Butts," recently published. Our correspondent states that the empty shells in the Smith and Wesson are not only "all started in the cylinder so that they can be readily removed," but are instantaneously rejected by the extractor; and another advantage of this pistol is, that "after the shells are ejected all six of the chambers are presented at once for reloading." After dwelling at length upon the peculiarities of the two pistols in this respect, our correspondent continues: "By a simple turn of both wrists outward, the pistol (Smith and Wesson) is broken down, and with a movement like the piston of an engine, the extractor flies up, out go your six empty shells all at once, and there are the empty chambers all exposed ready for reloading. You grab a handful of cartridges, fill the chambers without looking at them—(a very important item by the way, as you might want to watch your enemy in the mean time)—and by simply turning it over with a flip to the right and front, the barrel-latch re-engages the cylinder stay, and the pistol is ready for use again. Field experience and the tests at the National Armory show that this can be done with the Schofield Smith and Wesson nearly seven times to the Colt's once."

As to the matter of range, our correspondent says: "A revolver is, more than any other fire-arm used, a point-blank range weapon; and to be effective must be used within that range. Long range is not what is needed in an army revolver. Our cavalry have carbines to do this work with, and the pistol is only intended to be used within 50, and more frequently 25, yards, where rapid work is the order of the day, and where some one is extremely likely to get hurt. Then, the weapon which the soldier can most rapidly and easily reload is the one which gives him confidence, and inspires him with courage to go on with the fight. That weapon, Mr. Editor, is the Schofield Smith and Wesson. But why load such a weapon with as much even as 28 grains of powder? What is the value of a slightly flatter trajectory in a close-quarter-hand weapon, and how much deadlier can you kill a man within the range of your weapon by slightly increasing the initial velocity?"

These critics do not, as will be seen, agree with the Ordnance officers, who say of the Smith and Wesson pistol, "This weapon was found to be inferior to the Colt as a service arm, the latter better enduring the tests of service when the two were brought into competition." "During the year 1873 Major Schofield sought to overcome some of the mechanical defects of the Smith and Wesson revolver; but his efforts were unsuccessful." (See Ordnance Notes No. 5.) "The record of this trial shows the Colt revolver to be the

most serviceable of the three arms under consideration." "Taking all things into consideration the Board expresses its decided preference for the Colt Army revolver as the one best adapted to meet all the requirements of the military service." (See Ordnance Notes No. LIV.)

REDUCTION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The General Order (No. 47) just issued from the War Department for the reduction of our already small Army, cannot be considered, on the whole, very detrimental to the Service. One clause in the order in regard to the third class of enlisted men, to be discharged, is undoubtedly very essential. The next and most important subject for the authorities to consider is to prevent this class of whilom vagabonds from again entering and disgracing the United States Army, which, for its size, should be the most perfect military organization on the face of the globe. It is only preposterous to suppose that those truant tramps who have spent years defrauding the United States Government by debauchery and idleness will exert a limb in their dissipated bodies to earn a livelihood, but, on the contrary, they will avail themselves of the first opportunity to again hold up the right hand and feloniously swear to serve honestly and faithfully the philanthropic Government they have by their worthlessness defrauded heretofore. Notwithstanding the orders previously issued, and the definite restrictions imposed upon the recruiting service, this indifferent class of men have by some means been permitted to re-enter the Army, time and again since 1871, when a similar order to that of No. 47 was issued, and those who are not now in some military fort, or prison, are once more ready to receive a dishonorable discharge. Why not select recruits with great care, and, like the Romans of antiquity fame, have an Army composed of the bone and sinew of the country. J. H. H.

May 13, 1877.

CASHING OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS.

From Thos. H. Norton, Wheeling, W. Va., we receive the following suggestions on the subject of providing the means for cashing officers' pay accounts:

Assuming that at least 75 per cent. of the officers of the Army will desire to avail themselves of the proposed arrangement, it will require in round numbers the sum of one and a half million dollars to make the payments for July, August, September, and October. Now, it is well known that not only in New York, but in all the commercial cities of the country, vast sums of idle capital have accumulated in the banks and other financial institutions, which for many months has unsuccessfully sought investment at ordinary rates of interest.

It is, therefore, believed that if the Secretary of War would cause to be addressed an official circular to the officers of the different National Banks, particularly those that are designated depositaries of the United States, setting forth the facts in connection with the failure of Congress to appropriate for the pay of the Army, the latter would gladly consent to advance all the funds required at their regular discount rate, which in no case would exceed eight per cent. per annum.

Whenever a sufficient number of banks had favorably responded by indicating the sum they would separately furnish, the Paymaster-General of the Army could notify all officers who desired to make an assignment of their pay, to forward their vouchers to his office, where the fact of transfer and assignment would be officially recorded and certificate made to the effect that the pay was due as stated, after which the voucher would be referred to one of the banks with which arrangements had been previously made, where it would be immediately discounted, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the officer concerned. This scheme is simple and practicable and violates no law. That it is without precedent in the matter of administrative routine is probably owing to the fact that the occasion which suggests it is also without precedent. The loss and expense involved is sustained by the officers themselves; but as this will be comparatively slight, it is much more than counterbalanced by the convenience which will accrue to the individuals concerned.

As to the nature of the obligation of the Government to pay such vouchers for services already performed, it is certainly equally as binding as the payment of the interest on the public debt, and as the representatives of the people will doubtless hasten to repair this gross act of injustice perpetrated in the heat of political excitement, it is safe to suppose that by a fair representation of the case, no difficulty would be experienced in promptly consummating the plan above suggested. The details may be changed to suit the convenience of those interested, but the principal idea of borrowing some of the surplus deposits of the National Banks at a fair rate of interest to be paid by the officer, with the faith of the Government pledged to the payment of the principal, seems to present a feasible method of extrication from the unhappy dilemma in which the Army is placed; but even this relief can only be obtained by an agreement upon the part of the administrative officers of the Government to protect the persons advancing the funds from the imposition of fraudulent claims, by having them duly credited before presented for payment.

I would state that from my personal knowledge such an arrangement as the one suggested would be favorably entertained by some of the banks here in the city where I reside, and it is highly probable that the entire sum of money required would be furnished with the above guarantees, by a half dozen of the more prominent banks in New York City.

It is reported from Washington that Gen. Logan has been offered the mission to Brazil and has declined it.

(From the *Louisville Commercial*, May 19.)

BEAUREGARD ON THE WAR.

The following letter will be of interest to those who are studying the Russian-Turkish war. It is addressed by Gen. Beauregard to Col. Blanton Duncan. In 1866 the Sovereign Prince of Roumania tendered to Gen. Beauregard, then in Paris, the command of his armies. He offered the rank of field marshal, with a liberal outfit and \$100,000 a year pay. Gen. Beauregard was to be at liberty to select his own staff and certain other officers, and to designate their rank, and the army was to be kept at 100,000 men. Col. Duncan would probably have been his chief of staff:

NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1877.

Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I would indeed have been in the midst of it. But I must say that my sympathies, if any, are with the Turks, for they are the weaker party and defending their homes and firesides. As to the pretext for the war on the part of Russia (the protection of the Christians in Turkey), it reminds me of the complaint of the wolf drinking at the same spring with the lamb. As you remark, Turkey offers magnificent lines of defence—the Danube and the Balkan Mountains. With 200,000 or 300,000 Confederate troops, I would guarantee to hold them against any number of Russians. If I were in command there I would fortify those lines well, and with my iron-clad gunboats I would prevent the construction of any bridge across the Danube. I would send Gen. Forrest with 25,000 or 30,000 cavalry to destroy all the depots of supplies, railroads, and bridges from the Danube to Middle Russia, thence to some port of the Black Sea, where I would transport his command to some other favorable point, say in rear of the Russian forces operating in Asia, south of the Black Sea. Forrest would be provided with camels to transport his light field artillery, baggage, and light pontoon trains. He would have also a full supply of carrier pigeons to keep me posted as to his movements. My fleet in the Black Sea would keep it free of the enemy's ships. I would destroy their supplies at Odessa and any other ports on the Black Sea. In other words, I would bring starvation to my assistance. How long do you think Russia could stand such a defensive war? Moreover, I am confident that the other powers of Europe will never allow Russia to get any nearer to Constantinople than the Balkan Mountains, if even she gets there. Voilà mon plan de campagne.

But I am a man of peace, now that Louisiana is free. I remain your friend, G. T. BEAUREGARD.

WILLIAM GAY HUNTER, who died at Westport, Essex county, New York, on Sunday, May 13, was born in Windsor, Vt., September, 1798. He was the youngest son of the late William Hunter of Windsor, a distinguished citizen of this State, prominent for a third of a century in its public affairs, and member of Congress in the first term of President Monroe. William G. Hunter was educated at West Point, and in 1818 went with the commission under Capt. Alden Partridge to ascertain the northeastern boundary. In 1819-20 he was in Norwich, Vt., making up with Capt. Partridge, who had established there a military school, the results of that inquiry. He then studied law with the late Horace Everett, of Windsor, and began the practice in his native town. About 1830 he removed to Boston, but in 1838, disliking his profession, he retired to Westport, where he passed the rest of his days.

THE celebrated "Hot Springs of Arkansas," which have been the subject of litigation for forty years, have recently come into the possession of the United States Government by a final decision of the court, and a receiver has been appointed to take charge of the property. What the Government will do with the springs remains to be seen. One plan is to make the place a sanatorium for the Army and Navy; the waters being extremely useful in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia and skin diseases. It is not stated that the waters are good in a case of suspended appropriation, but at any rate as a restorative for an Army and Navy reduced in strength, crippled in all their limbs, and somewhat stiff in the joints, the hot springs may yet prove a wise investment.

HENRY W. GILBERT, of Highland Falls, writes us that Mrs. Grace Harrington, widow of Lieut. Henry M. Harrington, late of the 7th Cavalry, who was lost with the Custer command, was appointed Postmistress in that village, was sworn in, bonds given, and naturally expected to receive her commission. To her surprise, she received a revocation of her appointment, on the ground that the removal of the previous incumbent, who has held the office for 16 years, was made under a misapprehension. No efforts will be neglected, Mr. Gilbert writes, by her friends, in and out of the Army, to have Mrs. Harrington reappointed.

GENERAL SHERIDAN having proposed the removal of the body of Custer from the battle-field on the Little Big Horn, where he fell, General Crittenden, whose son fell in this battle, has written a letter opposing the proposition, and saying that the bodies of Custer and his command should remain where they are and dignify the spot where they fell.

THE New York *Times*, May 23, says: Application has been made by a number of officers of the Army and Navy for leave to visit the scene of the Turco-Russian war. It is probable leave will be granted to a number of the applicants, who will be required to pay their own expenses.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE PRACTICE AT CREAMDOOR.—The statement in the *Times* of Sunday, censuring the practice of allowing the troops at Creedmoor to shoot a second time on the ground that the qualification of less than 500 marksmen is not a sufficient result to compensate for the expenditure of ammunition, is hardly warranted. The result of the practice in question has been the qualification in the 1st Division alone of more than half as many marksmen as qualified throughout the State during the whole of last year. It is also nearly three times as many as qualified in the corresponding practice of 1876, and fully 20 per cent. of the increase is ascribed by the brigade inspectors to allowing the men to shoot a second time. Moreover the knowledge that they will be allowed to shoot more than once is stated by company officers to have influenced a number to visit the range who would otherwise have stayed away and paid their fines. The expense of transportation to and from Creedmoor is considerably greater than that of the ammunition which a man consumes when he is there, and any arrangement which will enable him to qualify is economical to the State, not to mention the saving of time to the man himself—a very important consideration in a National Guard organization. Moreover experience has shown that nothing is more demoralizing than to send men to Creedmoor and restrict them to a few shots. All plans should be judged by their results, and estimated by this standard the success of that adopted for the present season is marked and gratifying. A few hitches and irregularities naturally exist, but these will wear off as officers and men become familiar with their duties.

NEW YORK.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment assembled at its armory on Tuesday evening, May 22d, for review, dress parade and closing drill of the season. The review was received by Gen. Jourdan, commanding the brigade, who was accompanied by his full staff. Formation of line took place at five minutes before nine, and Adj't. McKeown presented the battalion to Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle, who commanded. The ceremony of review was the first exercise, and the steadiness of the men while standing at attention during the review in line was most admirable—they stood "as one man"—but as soon as put in motion for the passage in review they seemed to lose their steadiness, and did not again recover it. The marching, alignments and distances were very bad indeed; almost unaccountably so, surprising every one. In justice to the regiment, the passage in review should have been repeated, when I am confident the result would have been much better.

Review being over the regiment was wheeled into column of companies, and captains ordered to reduce to eight files front. We were sorry to see this, for the drill room of the 13th regiment is one of the largest in the State, and under the circumstances, being the closing drill of the season, twelve files front is not extra large for a battalion of nine companies. The usual movements of the battalion were practiced, such as forming column of divisions and deploying same, double column at half distance, marching in line, etc. The drill continued for about forty minutes, and although not perfect, showed great improvement over the first few drills of the season. Lieut.-Col. Beadle has a fine, clear voice for commanding, and gives his orders with great distinctness and ease. After the drill, the line was reformed, including balance of men, and dress parade was held, and this ceremony was performed in fine style. There were a large number of spectators present, including many military gentlemen. We noticed Adj't. Gen. Denslow and Capt. Herbert, of Gen. Dakin's staff; Col. McLeer and Lieut.-Col. Schurig, of the 14th regiment; Lieut. Tomes and Lieut. Stevenson, formerly of the 13th; Capt. Wing and Col. P. H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General; Capt. S. B. Parker, former Inspector of Rifle Practice, 13th regiment, and others.

We think the colonelcy of a regiment ought not to be long vacant, for while it is vacant recruiting is generally suspended, and a state of uncertainty seems to prevail. There is very good material in the 13th regiment, and with their spacious armory, presenting all the features requisite for organizing and drilling a large regiment, ought to find no trouble in greatly increasing the size and efficiency of this command. In order to accomplish this end, colonel should be elected possessing all the requisites necessary. He should be popular with officers and men, ambitious, good drill master, a good organizer, in fact the requisites for a successful commander of a regiment in the National Guard are very numerous, and it is all important that the head of a regiment should possess all these qualifications. It is not our business to name the man, only to name what is desirable in the man. We would like to see the 13th regiment recruited to five or six hundred men, active and ready for duty, and this is only half the size of regiments recruited fifteen years ago for the field.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The armory of this regiment was filled Monday evening, May 21, with a very large and fashionable audience, the occasion being a complimentary reception, comprising dress parade, review, by General John B. Woodward, Inspector-General, drill and dance. Every member of the regiment was allowed three tickets, and there were upwards of two thousand visitors in attendance. The line was formed by Adj't. Frothingham at 8.30, and duly presented to Col. R. C. Ward, who commanded. Present, 3 field officers and staff, non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, and about 190 files in line. The companies were not equalized for dress parade, which was the ceremony first performed. After the parade was dismissed the companies were equalized to eight commands of sixteen files each, and the line reformed with no adjutant's call. During the preparation for review we were somewhat surprised that it was necessary for the commanding officer to dress the line of officers. So far as we could note the ceremony as laid down in Upton was duly observed, and the passage was in both quick and double time. The marching, alignments and bearing of the men was most creditable in every position excepting in "place rest," they did not observe this latter order.

After the review was over, Colonel Ward exercised the men in battalion movements for about thirty minutes. The following are some of the movements executed: Marching in columns of fours, of companies and of division, forming close column of divisions, marching by the flank of sub-divisions, deploying column, and formation of column of fours into line by two movements, with perhaps a few exceptions, as not dressing promptly, and bringing companies forward on the line instead of halting three paces before reaching the line. The drilling was good. The manual

the steady step, the alignment of files and distance between some were remarkably fine, and called forth repeated applause from the spectators. The men were dismissed at 10 o'clock, and dancing followed, led by Connero's music, until 12 o'clock. There were present as special guests the following officers of the 22d regiment: Lieut.-Col. Camp; Major Horsfall; Captains S. M. Smith, Henneberger and Loomis, I. R. P.; 1st Lieuts. Colfax and Robert Lepper, acting adjutant; 2d Lieuts. Bacher and Bogert. Among the other military guests present we noticed Assistant Inspector P. H. Briggs; Col. McLeer, of the 14th regiment; Col. Wallace, formerly of the 12th U. S. Infantry; Lieut.-Col. S. H. Farham; Capt. Boynton, 5th Brigade staff; Capt. Rossiter and Marshall, of the 11th Brigade staff; and Capt. Abrams, Turner and Hayden, and Lieut. Denison, of the 7th regiment. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Officers of the 23d regiment, upon the completion of their present beautiful armory, no stimulating liquors of any kind are ever permitted on the premises, but a very fine spread was prepared in the small drill room, to which the officers from the 22d and others were escorted, and all made happy on strong coffee and lemonade.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—About two weeks ago Col. Josiah Porter tendered on behalf of the 22d to Col. R. C. Ward, commanding the 23d of Brooklyn, an invitation, which was accepted, to visit New York for parade and review. The parade took place Saturday afternoon, May 19. The 23d formed line at their armory in Clermont avenue at 2 P. M. Three field and six staff officers mounted, full non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, with nine commands of twenty files each, were soon on the march to Wall street ferry. All Brooklyn turned out to welcome the troops and wish them success. Although the march was in a broiling sun, all seemed quite fresh on reaching the New York side, where they were met promptly at the appointed time by the 22d regiment; field and staff mounted; Gilmore's band and drum corps and ten subdivisions of sixteen files each. The 22d was drawn up, open ranks, and the 23d marched through the lines and were duly saluted. The 22d now halted until the 23d had passed and took the head of the column as escort. The march was up Wall street to Broadway, and as the several companies wheeled into the great thoroughfare, cheer after cheer went up from the enthusiastic multitude, and many a handkerchief was waved from the windows on either side. The column passed through City Hall Park, tendering to his Honor Mayor Ely and the Board of Aldermen a marching salute; thence passing up Broadway to Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue past the Worth Monument, where the column was halted and a rest given. The grand stand which had been erected near the monument was packed with ladies and gentlemen, including a great many military gentlemen from both divisions. We noticed Inspector General Woodward, Gens. Shaler, Beebe, and Col. Bunker Vose, Ward, McLeer, Lieut.-Cols. Schurig and Beadle, Maj. Bradley, Capt. Brennan and Ackerman, and many others. Gen. Wm. G. Ward and staff having taken up a position on the right of the grand stand, after the preliminary inspection, the passage in review commenced. Col. Ward, of the 23d, as senior colonel, commanded the column, and Lieut.-Col. Partridge was left in command of his regiment. The special friends of the 23d were anxious that they should do their best, while others had come to see for themselves whether the "crack regiment" of Brooklyn was all it had been represented to be. In review of this kind it would be very strange indeed if every man did the exact thing at the exact time, as seen by the critic advantageously located. We have seldom seen the 22d do worse or the 23d better than upon this occasion. While passing in review they were of course at their best, but on route we noticed two or three serious deficiencies which unless corrected cannot fail to prove a bar to real progress. In the 22d regiment there is habitually too little distance between the front and rear ranks—a relic of the days of lockstep and fancy movements; this is unworthy of a modern regiment which aspires to a high position in the National Guard. Both the regiments in changing direction, before and after passing the City Hall, neglected the technical injunction to "pivots" in wheeling on the march, to take steps of nine inches, with the exception of two company pivots of the 23d, who observed the rule. In a majority of cases the companies wheeled as prescribed "from a halt" although the column was in motion. There were some individual commissions, as for instance one lieutenant failed to salute; the staff of the 22d did not salute with their commander; the surgeon of the 23d failed to salute while managing his fiery steed. All commanding officers should fully impress upon the minds of those under their command, that it is absolutely necessary in order to succeed in the highest degree, either in shooting, drilling, or marching in review, that their minds be entirely fixed upon what they are doing. After passing the reviewing officer the troops continued the march down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and through the latter street to the armory of the 22d regiment; and here we wish to note one fact which struck the writer on the part of those who live on the line of march. Scarcely a flag was displayed from any residence; all through Fourteenth street to the armory one solitary house, No. 30 West Fourteenth street, displayed two flags in honor of the occasion. Arriving at the armory, the 22d opened ranks and allowed the 23d to pass in; after which they entered, the two regiments stacked arms in the main drill-room and broke ranks, when immediately each regiment cheered the other. A very fine collation was spread for the men in the main drill-room, and a similar spread for the officers in the officers' room, and all partook of both liquid and solid with a relish which was as earnest as their marching had been successful. The 22d acting as escort, marched through Sixth avenue to Twenty-third street to North River, where a steamboat chartered for the occasion was awaiting them, the 23d embarked, and after congratulations exchanged and cheers repeated from both sides the steamer "cast off" and ran to Wall street ferry. The 23d reached their armory about 9 o'clock, and their return march through Brooklyn was a grand ovation during the entire route. They were enthusiastic in praise of the treatment received at the hands of the 22d.

CREEDMOOR.—The following gives the scores and names of marksmen of the 2d Brigade who shot for "Marksmen's Badges" at Creedmoor May 11. The practice was at 200 and 500 yards:

Ninth Regiment.—Corps. Engle, 43; Lieut. Kennedy, 39; Drum-Major Hill, 38; Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, 36; Sergt. Maxey, 35; Sergt. Nordbrook, 35; Capt. Harding, 35; Lieut. Kneeland, 35; Capt. Mulligan, 31; Priv. Weyhing, 34; Capt. Homans, 34; Priv. Brennan, 31; Sergt. Engle, 33; Lieut. Springer, 33; Priv. Darling, 32; Capt. Auld, 32; Sergt. Kiefer, 32; Lieut. Herts, 32; Sergt. Strauss, 31; Corp. Bohiken, 31; Sergt. Cooper, 31; Priv. Brute, 30; Priv. Frank, 30; Dr. Root, 30; Priv. Donagan, 30; Sergt. Toellner, 30; Capt. Japha, 30; Lieut. Du Grout, 30; Sergt. Kettle, 29; Lieut. Griffin, 29; Sergt. Strode, 29; Sergt. Platt, 29; Private Thurber, 28; Sergt. Koughner, 28; Priv. McEvoy, 28; Priv. Glover, 28; Sergt. Wrede, 28; Sergt. Wood, 27; Maj. Pryor, 27; Priv. Cocker, 27; Priv. Garon, 27; Sergt. King, 27; Priv. Rawlinson, 27; Priv. Hough, 27; Corp. Kirk, 27; Priv. Hudson, 27; Sergt. Hildebrand, 27; Priv. Laidlaw, 27; Sergt. Homer, 27; Capt. Hussey, 27; Lieut. Beauman, 27; Priv. Kohlberger, 26; Corp. Williams, 26; Sergt. Walther, 26; Priv. McGeon, 26; Sergt. Steckel, 26; Sergt.

Wilson, 26; Sergt. Ward, 26; Priv. Jessup, 26; Priv. Taylor, 26; Priv. Scott, 26; Corp. Marshall, 26; Capt. Britton, 26; Capt. Hitchcock, 26; Priv. Wilkinson, 26; Priv. Rommel, 26; Sergt.-Major Krollpfeiffer, 25; Priv. Ward, 25; Sergt. Warnstadt, 25; Priv. Edwards, 25; Lieut. Campbell, 25; Priv. T. Walther, 25; Sergt. Marsh, 25; Corp. Sherwood, 25; Priv. Montgomery, 25; Private Burkhardt, 25; Priv. Janner, 25; Priv. Cunningham, 25; Lieut. Hertzler, 25; Sergt. Fielding, 25; and Priv. Rommel, 25.

Seventy-First Regiment.—Capt. Clark, 42; Priv. Addison, 41; Priv. Lindsay, 39; Sergt. Williams, 37; Capt. Hoffman, 37; Corp. Davis, 37; Priv. Hamilton, 36; Capt. Orson, 36; Priv. Young, 35; Corp. Wilson, 35; Priv. Duke, 35; Priv. Stone, 35; Drummer Cochran, 35; Corp. McGeon, 32; Sergt. Smith, 31; Sergt. Gillie, 31; Priv. Geraghty, 30; Lieut.-Col. Chaddock, 30; Priv. Moore, 30; Priv. McDonald, 29; Priv. Henricks, 29; Priv. Farrell, 30; Sergt. Annett, 29; Sergt. Hampson, 29.

Eleventh Regiment.—Capt. Baugert, 36; Sergt. Roessar, 33; Priv. Betz, 31; Capt. Wohele, 30; Sergt. Rheinhardt, 30; Priv. Steiner, 30; Priv. Hentler, 29; Sergt. Tietz, 29; Priv. Bachman, 28; Capt. Bergard, 28; Priv. Schreiner, 28; Sergt. Keolich, 28; Priv. Letzeler, 28; Priv. Hans, 28; Priv. Jones, 27; Col. Unbekant, 27; Priv. Guttman, 27; Priv. Ebler, 27; Dr. Niegelsbach, 27; Capt. Linbauer, 26; Drum-Maj. Suhr, 26; Priv. Schmittknecht, 26; Lieut. Goldziehr, 26; Capt. Keifer, 26; Lieut. Schmidt, 26; Lieut. Notbahn, 26; Lieut. Narveson, 26; Sergt. Gechsl, 26; Priv. Zibinden, 25; Priv. Reifenger, 25; Priv. Wagner, 25; Priv. Herbst, 25; Priv. Rabenberg, 25; Sergt. Bendee, 25; Priv. Baum, 25; Sergt. Herick, 25.

The cavalry of the 1st and 2d Divisions and the separate company of infantry from Flushing, which is attached to the 2d Division, appeared at Creedmoor on Friday, May 18, for practice. The weather was pleasant, but a little too much wind for good shooting. The following shows the best five scores and the number of men present of each organization: h. p. s. 50; cavalry 200 and 300 yards; infantry 200 and 500 yards; 3d Regiment (70 men)—Budke, 34; Klee, 33; Velahsage, 31; Stook, 30; Burkhardt, 28; Sep. Troop, 1st Division (34 men)—Epple, 36; Weigold, 34; Schlamp, 32; Dillenbeck, 31; Stetzer, 30. Washington Grey Troop (24 men)—Baker, 36; Holstein, 31; Kelsey, 30; McHugh, 29; Wilson, 30. Sep. Troop, 5th Brig. (26 men)—Richter, 33; Grave, 30; Wageman, 29; Walch, 29; Fielder, 28; Gatling Battery (13 men)—Whitlock, 29; Payne, 28; Beebe, 28; Moog, 28; Edwards, 27. Flushing Infantry (21 men)—Fitzgerald, 33; Simmons, 37; Roallier, 30; Joyce, 30; O'Maro, 29.

On Monday, May 21, the day set apart for the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, detachments from the 5th regiment (80), 12th regiment (75), and 22d regiment (55) proceeded to the range for practice. Lieut.-Col. Cruger exercised command as senior officer present. The 5th regiment qualified 62 men in the third class and 12 in the second; the 12th qualified 33 in the third class, 13 in the second and 6 in the first, and the 22d qualified 41 in the third class. The following were the totals of the scores made in the second class by the 5th regiment: Lieut.-Col. Cruger, 34; Lieut. Plattner, 32; Priv. Kronenwirth, 30; Sergt. Earl, 28; Priv. Schuler, 28; Priv. Backer, 28; Priv. Giuck, 28; Corp. Steinmetz, 28; Lieut. Ruggan, 26; Priv. Neuman, 25; Corp. Johnson, 25; Priv. Haack, 25.

The scores made by the 12th in the second class were: Priv. Fenn, 37; Sergt. Banks, 32; Corp. Grose, 31; Corp. Prentiss, 31; Priv. Beattie, 31; Lieut. Hart, 30; Private Bright, 27; Drummer Gantzen, 27; Priv. Wood, 26; Priv. Francis, 25.

The markman's scores of the 12th were: Priv. Fenn, 38; Priv. Beattie, 30; Lieut. Hart, 30; Sergt. Banks, 26; Drummer Jantzen, 25; Sergt. Brown, 25.

The regimental inspectors were notified to send men into the left field as fast as they qualified at 400 yards. The brigade inspector gave all who were sent over a chance to fire at 200 yards distance. Adj. Murphy, of the 12th, was the only inspector who succeeded in getting his men to the 200 yards firing point. These men just finished at 500 yards in time to take the train. Six of them qualified as marksmen, and are therefore exempt from further practice this season.

The wind in the morning and the rain in the afternoon interfered with the practice. The soldiers were drenched, but the most serious drawbacks were the lack of cover for the scorers, and the difficulty they had in keeping records upon wet paper. If the Ordnance Department would furnish sentry boxes or even large umbrellas for the use of scorers at Creedmoor, it would seldom be necessary to lose time that the men have already taken from their ordinary occupations.

The Amateur Rifle Club had a contest for places on the senior representative team on Tuesday, May 22. There was an unusually large and distinguished gathering at Creedmoor of visitors, the Mexican President and suite among others. The following scores were made. That of Mr. Stuart was exceptionally fine:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
H. Stuart	69	67	72	208
I. S. Allen	64	70	62	196
E. H. Madison	68	64	56	188
T. Everett	67	64	56	187
T. Spencer	66	60	58	184
S. A. Smith	63	62	54	179
M. L. Gilbert	67	56	52	175
H. Fisher	58	64	52	174

Mr. N. P. Stanton, President of the N. R. A., has arranged a rifle match, to be open to all members of the Stock Exchange, for the championship. The contest will take place May 26, at 3 P. M. The conditions are: Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; ten shots. Prize, a gold badge.

The Remington Prize.—On Saturday, May 19, the competition for the \$300 cash prize came off. Mr. J. P. Waters lead off some passable scores with 143 out of 200. The first five were as follows: J. P. Waters, 143; E. H. Sanford, 142; H. Winslow, 123; R. Rathbone, 118; G. L. Morse, 111.

The *Spirit of the Times* Medal was put up in the afternoon, with about thirty-five entries. The scores of the first ten stood thus: Sanford, 37; Farrow, 36; Robertson, 36; Price, 36; Gourley, 36; Anderson, 35; Robbins, 34; Price, 34; Maltby, 33; Ward, 33.

GAZETTE.—The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of April, 1877:—C. H. Van Brakle, Col. and A. A. G., Jan. 10; L. F. Phillips, Lieut.-Col. and I. R. P., April 28; 7th Division—C. A. White, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C., March 29; 2d Brigade—F. J. Allen, First Lieut. and A. D. C., March 5; 18th Brigade—J. A. Dennison, Maj. and Ins., April 2, 1877; 2d Brigade—S. A. Schoefel, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G., April 20; J. Spain, Maj. and Engineer, April 20; Sep. Troop Cav., 24th Brig.—A. A. Wellington, Second Lieut. April 3; Bat. B, 1st Div.—W. Muehleberg, Second Lieut. March 12; Bat. K, 1st Div.—A. H. Hoelzel, Capt. March 14; T. Douch, First Lieut., March 14; Gaiting Bat., 11th Brig.—C. Bebe, Second Lieut., Feb. 10; Bat. of Art., 20th Brig.—P. Sues, Second Lieut., April 7; 5th Regiment—H. Rugen, First Lieut. Feb. 15; 9th Regiment—P. J. Babcock, Second Lieut. Feb. 16; 10th Regiment—J. H. Brodeur, Capt. April 4; C. B. Schiesler, First Lieut. April 4; H. F. Dunn, Capt. April 2; F. S. Rose, First Lieut., April 2; M. Warner, Second Lieut., April 2; 11th Regiment—N. Narveson, First Lieut., Jan. 5; J. Graf, First Lieut., Jan. 5; R. H. Smith, Second Lieut., Jan. 5; O. Heinzman, First Lieut. and Adj't., March 15; J. C. Nigutscz, Capt. and Adj't. Surg., March 15; 13th Regiment—T. R. Brooke, Second Lieut., Feb. 6; W. A. Ludden, First Lieut., Dec. 29; 20th Battalion—S. H. Huribert, First Lieut. and Adj't., March 28; 32d Regiment—J. P. Jardine, First Lieut. and C. S., April 10; H.

Henneberger, Capt., March 27; H. Drisler, Jr., Capt., March 13; 23d Regiment—C. H. Hartman, First Lieut., Feb. 1; 23d Regiment—H. Hardrich, Capt., and Asst. Surg., March 3; C. Vorgang, Capt., and I. R. P., March 24; 44th Battalion—a. B. Cameron, Second Lieut., Jan. 4; F. D. Lyon, First Lieut., and Adj., March 21; R. Brown, First Lieut., and Q. M., March 21; J. H. Fligary, Capt., and I. R. P., March 21; 47th Regiment—F. Harrison, First Lieut., Feb. 28; E. R. Trussell, Second Lieut., Feb. 28; 49th Regiment—J. McCartin, Capt., March 21; 54th Regiment—G. P. Myer, Second Lieut., Feb. 28; C. J. Forster, Second Lieut., Feb. 16; T. Ashton, Second Lieut., Feb. 19; 65th Regiment—F. Hoenig, Maj., April 17; 74th Regiment—F. E. Nettleton, Capt., March 2; J. T. Rees, Capt., Feb. 15; W. N. Smith, Capt., March 14; W. E. Lock, Capt., March 16; E. A. Mulligan, First Lieut., March 2; G. A. Davis, First Lieut., March 16; C. H. Little, Second Lieut., March 2; J. B. Knapp, Second Lieut., March 16; 110th Battalion—J. M. Shoemaker, First Lieut., April 7; E. M. Hoffman, Second Lieut., April 7; E. Root, Capt., April 9; E. A. Swan, First Lieut., April 9; T. Cassidy, Second Lieut., April 9. First Sep. Co. of Inf., 10th Brig.—F. S. Atwell, Capt., March 27; C. Satterley, First Lieut., March 27; C. E. Lock, Second Lieut., March 27.

Brevet Commissions—Capt. J. Egolf, 4th Sep. Co. Inf., 10th Brig., Col. by brevet; Capt. A. Hoezel, Battery K, 1st Divis., S. V. Healy, 13th regiment, C. J. McGowen, 12th regiment, Majors by brevet.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CURRENT NOTES.—Reports of drills held in April have been received, showing a slight gain in attendance and number of drills held, over corresponding reports for March. Co. F, cavalry, and Battery A, artillery, report no drills, both being in process of reorganization. The captains of each, having resigned, have been succeeded by new men, under whose management, it is expected, that interest in military matters will be revived. In the 1st Brigade, Co. B of the 2d Battalion leads with twelve drills of an hour and one half each, while Co. K of the 10th regiment reports only three drills of fifty-five minutes each. In the 2d Brigade, Co. G of the 9th Battalion held thirteen drills of two hours each, and Co. K of the 5th regiment but three drills of forty-five minutes each. The following table shows what each organization has done during the past month:

1st Brigade.	Average Attendance.	Average Strength.	Average No. of drills.
2d Battalion.....	22.8	46.3	5.5
3d Battalion.....	24.6	42.	5.2
4th Battalion.....	32.2	41.7	6.
6th Regiment.....	25.7	42.7	6.4
10th Regiment.....	26.5	41.9	4.4
Grand av. inf.....	26.3	42.9	5.5
1st Battalion Artillery.	41.2	72.5	4.5
2d Brigade.			
1st Battalion.....	24.5	40.1	4.8
5th Regiment.....	27.2	44.1	5.6
7th Battalion.....	24.3	46.5	5.5
8th Regiment.....	26.6	46.4	4.5
9th Battalion.....	29.6	45.3	7.5
Grand av. inf.....	26.4	44.5	5.5
1st Battalion Cavalry..	54.5	76.5	4.5

On Friday morning, May 18, the Boston School regiment, about 1,200 strong, had their annual street parade. The regiment was divided into six battalions, and during the long march received deserved praise for the steady marching, well preserved alignments, and correct distances. While passing in review before Adjutant-General Cunningham (who represented His Excellency Governor Rice), and His Honor Mayor Prince, general attention was given to the prescribed salutes. The standard bearers of several of the battalions omitted the color salute, but the officers performed their parts well. The day's exercises concluded with a dress parade on the Common, and a passage in review, before the School Committee on Drill. The dress parade was similar to that of a brigade, being in line of masses; this was remarkably well executed, the manual and steadiness reflecting great credit upon their instructor and themselves. The only unfavorable criticism that could be made was the almost universal absence of an erect and well set up soldier.

On Saturday, May 19, about 4 p. m., the 5th regiment, Col. Trull in command, was inspected by Gen. Sutton and his staff. At the review preceding the inspection, distances were not well preserved. Salutes and alignments were generally good, although several officers did not hold their swords properly when saluting. There being no marker or flag stationed to indicate the point for change of direction after passing the reviewing officer, the leading company changed direction to the left immediately after the passage. Owing to this error, on returning to the original line, the regiment was far to the left of the reviewing officer. The men appeared well; their pieces and equipments were in excellent condition. Several officers seemed in doubt as to their proper positions, and need to talk over the entire ceremony, that uniformity of execution may result. After the inspection, Col. Trull gave a brief exhibition of battalion drill, closing the day's work with a dress parade.

On Wednesday, May 30, the 1st Battalion held an outdoor battalion drill, and the 8th regiment are to be inspected by Gen. Sutton at Newburyport.

CONNECTICUT.

FIRST REGIMENT.—S. O. No. 4 reprimands and imposes a fine of \$5.00 against Private James Cashin, of Co. C (Calby's), who has been found guilty of intoxication and disobedience of orders while on duty at the regimental field day, May 10. The nature of Private Cashin's offence would ordinarily necessitate the procurement of his dishonorable discharge from the military service of the State, but at the earnest solicitation of his captain, and in consideration of his faithful services of the past, the punishment is thus modified. The colonel commanding will not in future compromise the misdemeanors of members of the regiment while in uniform and under his command. Company commanders are directed to read this order to their commands at the earliest possible moment.

Arrangements are in progress for an excursion of the command to Long Branch and New York, leaving Hartford by boat, going and returning by this mode of transportation. As the regiment is not to be ordered into camp this year, the officers are arranging this excursion in place of the encampment. As soon as estimates of the cost of the trip can be learned, the matter will be laid before the companies for their action.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—The recent promotion of Col. R. B. Fairchild to the command of this regiment has brought his name more prominently before military men, and revealed the fact that there are to be found in our militia service men of talent and military experience sufficient to fill the highest station in our National Guard with credit to themselves and the State. Col. Fairchild's long military experience, zealous discharge of his duties, and kind and gentlemanly treatment of his subordinates has endeared him to every member of the regiment he now commands. His military record extends over a period of seventeen years. Col. Fairchild's first military experience was as a private in the Bridgeport City Guards, Co. B, 8th regiment, C. M., in which he enlisted in 1860, and served until August 30, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 23d regiment Conn. Vol., and was on the 30th of Sept., 1862, promoted to be first sergeant of his company. He served with his regiment in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks, and on June 24, 1863, he was captured at Brashear City, La., and after a short but extremely unpleasant experience was paroled and mustered out Sept. 1, 1863. After two years of rest and quiet he again enlisted as one of the charter members of Co. B, 8th regiment, C. N. G.,

located at Bridgeport, and upon the organization of the company was chosen second lieutenant Sept. 26, 1863; captain March 12, 1867, and junior major of the regiment Sept. 3, 1868. Upon the reorganization of the C. N. G. in 1871 Maj. Fairchild was appointed major of the 4th regiment, C. N. G., Sept. 2, 1872, lieutenant colonel of the same regiment, and on April 6, 1877, upon the resignation of Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, colonel of the regiment, receiving every ballot. In person Col. Fairchild is about six feet in height, and he looks every inch a soldier. His popularity with his command is unbounded, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of the citizens of his city to the highest degree. He is a strict disciplinarian without being a martinet, and a thorough tactician. He is the author of a work issued in 1873, based upon Upton's Tactics, entitled General Rules for Non-Commissioned Officers, which has received flattering approvals, and has been adopted as a text book for the use of the Conn. National Guard and the National Guard of many other states.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— The 32d, of Brooklyn, have ceased drilling for the season.

— The 54th regiment (Rochester) parades on Decoration Day.

— Co. D, 8th (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. Stoutenburgh, had a fine turnout on the occasion of their last drill at the armory.

— In Batteries B and K, Artillery, encamp at Fort Schuyler, as is their intention, it may prove most beneficial.

— CALIFORNIA will no doubt send a team to compete for prizes at Creedmoor this coming summer. If they do we advise our National Guardsmen to be on the "look out."

— The Board of Audit passed upon the bill of the 9th (N. Y.) regiment for their war claim, allowing them \$21,000, instead of \$50,000.

— The 12th (N. Y.) regiment will come out with their new band uniform on May 30, and expect to turn out eight commands of twenty files from.

— On the 4th of July next, Seward Post Grand Army of the Republic (Auburn) will celebrate the day by engaging in a sham battle.

— It is to be regretted that Brig.-Gen. Blood, commanding the 28th Brigade, Ithaca, N. Y., has resigned, he having been a member of the National Guard for the past 25 years.

— Capt. Hawley Dennison, of the Brooklyn 14th regiment, has offered his company as an escort to the Grand Army of the Republic on the 30th of May.

— Co. A, Capt. Cottman, 9th (N. Y.) regiment, leave August next for their trip to Buffalo, and expect to bring over 100 members away with them.

— CAPT. C. C. Keene's San Francisco Hussars is reported to be in a flourishing condition. It is very nearly filled, and parades forty-four men at a recent drill.

— DOWNING, bandmaster of the 9th (N. Y.) received congratulations from the members of the Old Guard for the fine selection of music furnished on the occasion of their parade on May 22.

— The 1st Brigade (N. G. S. N. J.) will be reviewed May 30 at Hoboken by Gov. Bedell, accompanied by the Mayor and Councilmen of Hoboken.

— The Veterans of the 9th (N. Y.) regiment will dine, as is their usual annual custom, on May 28, to celebrate the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861.

— The bulls of the Stock Exchange have formed a shooting club for practice every Saturday afternoon, and expect to inaugurate a series of bull's-eye heretofore never seen at Creedmoor. "Nous Verrons."

— GRO. B. Squires, Adj't.-Gen. G. A. R., Dept. of New York, has accepted an invitation from the Memorial Committee of Elizabeth, N. J., and will give some patriotic readings at their meeting on Decoration Day evening, May 30.

— GEN. McCOMB, and a large party of officers, visited San Jose, California, recently, to review the San Jose Zouaves, and attend the ball given by the company. They speak very highly of the efficiency, discipline, drill and enthusiasm of the organization.

— CAPTAIN HIPPOLYTE PERRIER, late captain of the Lafayette Guard, died at San Francisco recently. His remains were escorted by details from the French Zouaves, Independent, McMahon and Swiss Guard, accompanied by a large number of friends.

— DANIEL A. ROBBINS, father-in-law of Gen. Thomas M. Dakin, commanding 2d Division, N. G. S. N. Y., died on Saturday, May 20, at his residence, No. 376 Pearl street, of paralysis of the throat. Mr. Robbins was an old resident of Brooklyn and was well known by business men.

— MR. WICKHAM HOFFMAN, son of Ogden Hoffman, who was an assistant adjutant-general during the war, and afterward connected with the American Legation at Paris during the siege, will shortly publish his reminiscences of his stirring experiences, under the title of "Camp, Court and Siege."

— BRIG.-GEN. WARD has received a communication from Col. Carl Jussen, adjutant-general of the 1st Division, calling his attention to the excessive number of company musicians in his command, the law only allowing two drummers to each company.

— THE regiments constituting the 1st Brigade, 1st Division (N. Y.), will parade at the Plaza, Union Square, for muster, discipline, inspection and review, as follows: 5th regiment, on Tuesday, June 12; 12th, on Wednesday, June 13; 22d, on Thursday, June 14. All to be ready formed for review at 5:30 p. m.

— The following non-commissioned officers having passed the board of examination, are hereby granted warrants: Ordinance Sergt., W. E. Droege; Sergt., D. Thom, Co. I; G. H. Hoffman, G; Corp., D. M. Fair, I; H. Kunkle, G. W. Milligan, F. Hollacher, D. B. Paige, and J. G. Bushnell, G.

— The 32d (N. Y.) regiment assembles at the armory, in fatigue uniform and one day's ration, at 7 o'clock A. M., and will proceed to Prospect Park for drill and instruction under Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, and review by Maj.-Gen. Thos. S. Dakin, Capt. Chas. Vorgang, I. R. P., and Herman Hardrich, assistant surgeon, have received their commissions.

— THE annual sermon to the 13th (N. Y.) regiment will be delivered in the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison street, Brooklyn (Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingerson, pastor), on Sunday evening, May 27, at 7:45 o'clock, by the Chaplain, Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, D. D. The command will attend in full uniform. The Veteran Association of the 13th regiment will be assigned the right of the line.

— THE Old Guard made its annual parade on Tuesday, May 22, as a battalion of two companies, with Maj. Hatfield in command. After passing over a carefully selected and well paved route, the bearskins passed in review before the President of the Board of Aldermen.

— ALDERMAN TUOMEE has discovered that there exists great extravagance in the rent and furnishing of armories in the city of New York, and that for the period of 1868-76 the cost to the county has been more than \$6,000,000. The matter has been referred for investigation and report. Our information shows that the total number of armories now leased or for which rent is paid by the county is five, at an annual expenditure of less than \$50,000.

— WE learn that the managers having in charge the building of the Soldier's Home for New York State have sent a circular to all the churches of the State, irrespective of creed, asking a collection to be taken on Sunday, May 27, in aid of this enterprise. There are about 5,000 churches in the State, and a small amount from every church will make a very handsome sum. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be present at the laying of the "corner stone" June 13 and deliver the address, and it is expected there will be from ten to twenty thousand people in Bath on that day.

— THE question of whether the commanding officer of a regiment should or should not sheath his sword upon joining the reviewing officer for review of the men in line—having been asked by member of the 2d Division—Gen. Upton replies that he should not sheath the sword. This has been an open question in this command in which some commanders contended he should and some he should not, and both ways have been practiced. We are glad the question is decided so that the custom may be uniform, and would be pleased if several

other disputed points in the tactics were treated in the same manner.

— THE closing reunion of Co. B, 13th (N. Y.) regiment, took place on Monday evening at the armory. A large company of ladies and gentlemen friends of the company were present and were properly received and cared for by Capt. F. A. Baldwin, First Lieut. E. M. Smith, and Priv. Alonzo Smith, committee. The programme consisted of piano solos, giphophone solo and choruses by the Glee Club of the company, followed by dancing. The evening being cool this portion of the entertainment was very enjoyable, and was participated in by a large number. The exercises were ended at just 12 o'clock, and all testified as having had a very pleasant evening.

— On May 17 the Board of Officers of the 23d (N. Y.) regiment and a few military friends "surprised" ex-Col. Joseph Burger, of the 23d. At the hands of Col. Obernher he was presented with resolutions handsomely framed—the handiwork of Mr. Peason. Pieces were spoken and toasts responded to by Major Willis, Lieut.-Col. Gleib, Adj't. Pape, Capt. Hoerdt, Major Karcher, Quartermaster Sickles, Major Heitzner, and a few other Teutonic patriots. Bock-Bier, Bock-Wuert and Baer's Regimental Band enlivened the jolly party. The bang up affair closed at an early hour.

— A series of lectures written by Major Frank S. Arnold, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. of Rhode Island, are to be published and delivered about July 1, 1877, at the subscription price of \$1.50 per copy, comprising general instruction in the interior management of the militia service of the United States, and good practical advice that officers of all grades may study with advantage. Discussing in a general way the fundamental principles of military efficiency in the service of the citizen-soldier of interest to all true Americans, special care has been taken to make the work comprehensible to the most practical reader. D. Van Nostrand, New York, will publish this latest contribution to the literature of the National Guard.

— A TEAM of twenty marksmen for Wimbledon will leave Quebec on the 23d of June, under the command of Major H. Aylmer, M. P., and Capt. Casey. The command consists of the following members of the active militia force of the Dominion: Sergt. J. Mitchell and S. Mitchell, Capt. Gibson and Frotterill, Gunner McDonald, Lieut. McNaughton, Privates Marshall and Morrison, and Corp. Reardon, of Ontario; Capt. Boyd, Private Ross, Corp. Vaughan, and Sergt. Matthews, of Quebec; Capt. Shives, Lieut. Hart and Sergt. Hunter, of New Brunswick; Capt. McIntosh, of Manitoba; Private Kennedy, of British Columbia, and Lieut. Dughey, of Prince Edward's Island.

— THE following invitation from the citizens of Chattanooga has been extended to the President and his Cabinet, and their wives: "The people of Chattanooga, without regard to party lines, hereby invite you to attend the decoration of the graves of the Federal dead in the national cemetery, near this city, by the late soldiers of both armies on the 30th May, and also to a dinner to commemorate the peace and prosperity inaugurated by the Southern policy." Some of the most prominent men in the country will be present and participate in the exercises. This is in striking contrast to the extraordinary and puerile action of a post of the G. A. R. at Baltimore recently in refusing by a large majority to place a garland of flowers on the monument to the Confederate dead in that city.

— THE Adjutant-General of California calls the attention of the N. G. to the invitation of the Adjutant General S. N. Y. in an order, from which we make an extract: The California Rifle Association, through its Board of Directors, has already signified its willingness to me to second any effort the National Guard may make in this direction, and at a meeting of said board, held on the 4th of May, to which I was invited, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the California Rifle Association request Brig.-Gen. P. F. Walsh, Adjutant-General of California, to inform the officers of the National Guard of the invitation of Gen. Townsend, Adjutant General of New York, to send a team of National Guardsmen to Creedmoor, and to ask them to signify their willingness to assist in selecting and equipping such a team from the California National Guard; and also, to invite all the commissioned officers of the National Guard to meet with the California Rifle Association in San Francisco, on the evening of May 16, in La Grande Armory, to arrange a plan for carrying out this object." You are hereby requested to notify me at the earliest opportunity, preceding the meeting of the 16th of May, of your approval or otherwise of the project. Officers are requested to canvas their respective commands, and report what they are willing to contribute towards the proposed enterprise, and it is hoped that as many as can possibly attend will be present at the meeting in San Francisco, on the 16th of May, at which final action will be determined.

— AN ex-Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy writes to the London Times in reply to the statement of that paper's Philadelphia correspondent that several officers of the American Army had been offered and accepted service under the Turkish government. The ex-Lieutenant says: The Constitution of the United States expressly prohibits any person holding an office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States from accepting any office or gift from a foreign Prince, potentate, government, or State without the previous consent of Congress—consent that in the present circumstances will never be given. I am in receipt of a telegram from America, and can therefore state authoritatively that by American Army officers who served during the civil war, as mentioned in the cable message of your correspondent, are meant ex-officers of the Army who served during the war.

— DOM PEDRO's indifference to the rules of palace etiquette during his stay in Berlin horrified the German courtiers. He appeared at the empress's reception wearing a black cravat instead of the regulation white necktie, which, as the Cologne Gazette observes, "is indispensable even at the White House in Washington." Kaiser William and his Empress called by appointment at the Hotel de Rome to return Dom Pedro's visit, but the Brazilian tourist was not in. Astonished, and somewhat chagrined, the kaiser gave directions to his coachman to drive back to the palace, when a drosky rapidly drove up, and a stout, elderly man in a gray overcoat, crying, "Sire! Sire!" alighted, and springing to the imperial carriage helped the German empress out. Emperor William followed, and on reaching Dom Pedro's apartments the latter apologized for his apparently rude conduct by saying he had gone to Professor Helmholz without previously setting his watch to Berlin time, and discussion on physiological optics had so much interest for him that he overstayed his time. The Brazilian sovereign had no desire to see the barracks and parade grounds of Berlin, but the university, the art galleries, the scientific institutions, and, above all, the palace library, underwent his careful inspection.

— THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER, May 18, says: Nearly every light house and every vessel which plied through the Sound on Tuesday night was the scene of the destruction of hundreds of little birds from the burning forests of Long Island. An account of what occurred at the Southwest Ledge light and on the propeller *Bolivia* has already been given. A still more marvellous case is told us to-day. The steamboat *Continental* was boarded on Wednesday morning at half past two o'clock, while off Stratford Light by Isaac Stillwell, a Hell Gate pilot. As he stepped on board he noticed that the deck appeared to be covered with something which yielded under his feet. It was found that the boat was covered with little birds. They were swept off in heaps, and in the morning a part of them were counted, the number exceeding seven hundred and fifty. Several times during the shower of birds the lights of the boat were put out, the holes made for ventilation being stopped up by the little creatures. Some of the birds were selected of the many, and a potpie was made which is said to have been very good. There can be no doubt but the birds came from Long Island and sought a place to rest their wings, exhausted by the trip across the Sound.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Army and Navy Gazette says all applications of retired officers for permission to enter the Turkish navy are refused by the Admiralty.

ACCORDING to the *Naval and Military Gazette*, the price of horses is going up everywhere—an indirect but sure sign of the universal expectation that the area of the war will, before long, be greatly extended.

THE London *Times* and *Daily News* both announce that five vessels are loading at Woolwich with ordnance stores for Portsmouth, where a large display of warlike materials, barrack necessities, and camp furniture have already been sent. Another large steamer is embarking iron forts and other cargo for Malta.

THE *United Service Gazette* says: A massive monument to the memory of the 28 Finns who died in Lewes Prison while prisoners of war during the Russian campaign has just been completed in St. John's Churchyard, Lewes (England), by order of the Russian Government.

SPECIAL rectangular corrugated brass powder cases are in course of construction to contain the cartridges of 38 and 35-ton guns of H.M.S. *Dreadnought*. These cases will each contain two 12.5-inch cartridges of 130lbs. P-2 powder; or two similar cartridges of 100lbs. P-3 powder. They can also be used for cartridges for the 12-inch (35-ton guns), containing two 12-inch cartridges of 110lbs., or three of 85lbs. These cases weigh, when empty, about 75lbs.

TURKEY's proposal to substitute the Crescent for the Cross on its military ambulances, is, it seems, favored by England, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, and Portugal. France does not object, but requires a special conference. Austria requires a conference, and moves for Cross and Crescent to be placed side by side on the Turkish field hospitals. Germany thinks a conference inopportune at this moment; while Russia objects to the Crescent as a philanthropic emblem. Montenegro is more accommodating, and does not protest against the use of the Crescent.

It has been overlooked in the various remarks and criticisms on Field-Marshal Von Moltke's speech, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Prussian Army of 1877 gave a quiet admission of an increase of 145 officers over the number in 1876, so that the augmentation of 122 Captains, now proposed, raises the excess of officers over the number for that year to no less than 267; and when we consider the large commands assigned to individual officers in proportion with those obtaining in other commands, it strikes one that there is something more than meets the eye in this later addition.

A NEW idea is about to be put into practice with regard to the color of the British man-of-war when ordered to hot climates, the regulation whitewash and blacking being superseded, as far as the exterior of the ship is concerned, by the substitution of a delicate light tint. The first ship for the West Coast of Africa which is to be painted a light color is the *Scudlark*, orders having been given for her to have a coat of the same tint as that supplied for the Indian troopers.

THE announcement is made that the Austrian Artilleries are now fully equipped with the new "steel-bronze" breechloader, and competent, therefore, to take the field at any time against any enemy. The *Abendpost* is assured, on trustworthy authority, that Austrian artilleries are highly satisfied with the new gun. Gen. von Uchatius, the inventor of the "steel-bronze," has quite recently constructed two guns of heavier calibre, with a 15-centimetre bore, one of which has been practically tested, and has likewise given complete satisfaction.

THE *Malta Times*, referring to some very instructive practice with the Whitehead torpedo on board the flagship *Alexandra*, in Malta Harbor, remarks, "We can now well understand how well arranged and how fine the machinery of this destructive instrument of war is, and how very easy it would be to be hoisted by one's own petard, by the slightest inattention to the working of a particular screw. No great amount of injury was done on the late occasion, but a good lesson has been taught." The occasion referred to was firing the torpedo into a Dutch gunboat which was at the next moorings, distant about 100 yards. The torpedo struck the gunboat under the port quarter, some feet below water, but no serious damage was done.

SAYS an English contemporary: London journalism is to be well represented at the seat of war; but few, if any, of those correspondents who were with our forces in the Crimean twenty-three years ago will on this oc-

casion be out in the field. The *Daily Telegraph*, which seems to take the lead in obtaining early and well-written correspondence, is to be represented at Russian headquarters by a well-known metropolitan Volunteer officer, Colonel Chas. Edward Howard Vincent, commanding the 40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, having been selected by the proprietors of the paper with "the largest circulation" to represent them as special correspondent with the army of the Czar. Colonel Vincent, who is, *on dit*, to receive the largest pay with which a "special" has ever been rewarded, is no untried man, having an excellent knowledge of Russia, its armies, and people, while he has recently written an able pamphlet on the Eastern Question. He was at one time an officer in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and his name now appears in the list of "barristers learned in the law."

THE *Vedette* is one of the most important Austrian military organs, and for this the fact is significant that it is the only German paper we receive which declares itself clearly and decidedly against Turkey. In its issue of the 27th April we meet with the following paragraph, in a long article on the chances of Turkey: "The struggle will no doubt be a long, and, perhaps, an ever changing one; but, since Turkey will be compelled to undertake all at once, the defence of its entire and long stretch of boundary from the Adriatic to the borders of Persia, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the result. How can a State so morally and spiritually degraded as Turkey, dependent for its defence upon forces drawn from a population of hardly fifteen million souls, make a successful stand for any length of time against a State of eighty million souls, which has besides the co-operation of Montenegro, Greece, Roumania, Persia, and will, perhaps, have that of Servia (for a treaty of peace is easier broken than made), and who will be favored in its military movements by the insurrectionary spirit of the entire west of the Balkan peninsula. How can Turkey, which has no resource but its own shattered strength, prevent that its death blow be struck? We say, its own shattered strength—for even England will shrink from the verdict of the present and future generations, and give up a cause which the civilized world has utterly repudiated."

THE *Saturday Review* says that the answer given by Sir Stafford Northcote to a question about the Suez Canal, that England could not possibly abandon in the time of war her right to send through the canal the troops she might want to place in India, was the only answer that could be given. If, when we are at war, we are not to send troops to India, we should debar ourselves from making the only use of the Suez Canal which is of real importance to us. But then, if our ships are to pass in time of war through the Suez Canal, we could not expect our enemies not to try to prevent them from passing. They would lay down torpedoes, or simply sink a ship at the entrance of the Canal. This sinking a ship at the entrance of the Canal is really by far the greatest danger we have to fear. We might perhaps try to induce all maritime Powers to agree to rule that the Canal should never be closed in this way, but we could hardly hope that they would really observe the rule in time of war. Nor is there any very obvious reason why other maritime Powers should accept such a rule. It would be a rule made exclusively for the benefit of England. She must send her troops through the Canal, and there seems very slight hope of persuading other nations to agree that, if they are at war with her, they will put no obstacles in her way. She cannot have the bargain all on one side; and that the bargain would be all on one side if she might send troops through the Canal in time of war, and her enemy was pledged not to stop her using this privilege, is sure to be pointed out to her if she tries to negotiate with the object of procuring such an engagement. She must rely, not on negotiations, but on her navy.

THE Turkish squadron on the River Danube is under the command of Kirtree Mustapha Pasha, and consists of some seven armored gunboats and a few small wooden steam vessels armed with light guns. The iron-clad gunboats are all about 115 feet in length, carry each of them two breech-loading Armstrong guns (80-pounds) in a battery placed on the fore part of the deck, and are protected with two-inch armor. The remaining two are of very superior construction, carrying their two guns (80-pounds Krupps) in a turret placed forward. They were built at Constantinople, and only launched a few months ago. Nothing is known as to whether the Roumanian authorities have connived at the placing of torpedoes in the river

on the part of the Russians, though doubtless the latter will have thought of it. The Turks at one time thought of having recourse to these weapons, and placing them at every point on the Danube at all suitable for crossing, but there is reason to believe the idea has been abandoned. However, the difficulty of crossing the river, owing to these gunboats, has not been underestimated by the Russian government, and, with a view of paralyzing their action, and protecting the operations for throwing over a bridge, a number of small torpedo boats have been added to the equipment of the invading army. These boats are steam launches, about 30 feet long, constructed, with the exception of one, which is of steel, of thin iron plating. They are fitted with engines of 8-horse power, and possess great speed. Being specially built with a view to transport by rail, they are exceedingly light for their size, and do not weigh, with their engines and fittings all complete, more than three and one-half tons. They will probably be fitted with the spar torpedo, and their crews will trust to their speed to carry them alongside an enemy's gunboat and away from it again before the Turks will have sufficiently recovered their presence of mind to point a gun correctly, or even fire one. As a protection against rifle fire, these boats carry shields at each end, but there is nothing to prevent their being sunk by the fire of a great gun. Well mounted, under the command of bold and enterprising officers, these launches might become very dangerous to the Turks, and, in any case, are likely to prove a valuable auxiliary force, as they may be used among other purposes for carrying over the advance guard. Once at the river, the Russian army will be delayed until the bridge is constructed for the passage of the main body. Materials for a bridge have been collected in abundance at the town of Ismail, on the Killa branch of the delta, and include both pontoons and boats as well as the necessary timber.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

ROHRER—ARTHUR.—In St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday, April 21, 1877, by the Rev. Joshua Weaver, D.D., of New York, assisted by the Rev. Louis A. Arthur, Lieut. KARL ROHRER, U. S. Navy, and Miss CHARLOTTE N., eldest daughter of John A. Arthur, Esq.

STEWART—ESTABROOK.—At the residence of Mr. T. T. Wierman, Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, May 17, 1877, by the Rev. S. Mitchell, D.D., assisted by the Rev. John R. Paxton, EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster U. S. Navy, and Miss SUSAN M., daughter of Mr. Edward Estabrook. No cards.

TERRILL—GLENN.—On Tuesday, May 15, 1877, at Trinity Church, St. Augustine, Fla., by the Rev. E. Root, Dr. FRANCIS H. TERRILL, U. S. Navy, to EMMA E. GLENN, of New York. No cards.

WILLIS—BRODHEAD.—On the 12th May, at St. Stephen's Church, N. Y., JESSIE MAUD, daughter of Richard Storrs Willis, to Lieutenant J. T. BRODHEAD, U. S. M. C. No cards.

WILSON—ABBOTT.—May 17, at Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., the Rev. A. F. Stuart officiating, DOWNS L. WILSON, Master U. S. Navy, to Miss LILY ABBOTT, of Georgetown.

BIRTHS.

VAN ORSDALE.—At Fort Shaw, M. T., May 2, 1877, to the wife of Lieut. J. T. VAN ORSDALE, 7th Infantry, a son.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

LAWSON.—At Baltimore, Md., on the morning of the 5th of May, EUGENE GAINES LAWSON, only son of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gaines Lawson, aged seven years, one month and twenty-eight days.

He has left us 'in the Spring-time,
With his hope of happy hours;
And his life was emblematic
Of its sunshine and its flowers.

Send this message to my Papa,
Dear Mamma, when you write:
Tell my Papa, tell my Papa,
I'm so tired now—Good night!

And he left us in the Spring-time,
In the glory of its green:
Our hope, our joy, our idol,
Our darling boy, Eugene.

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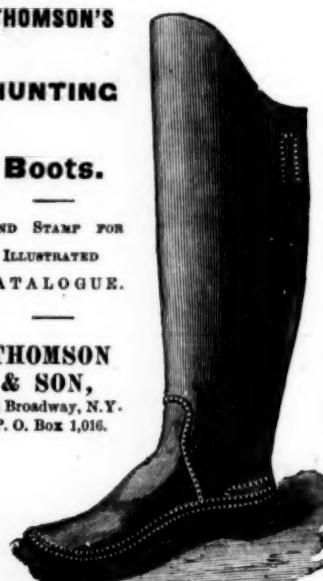
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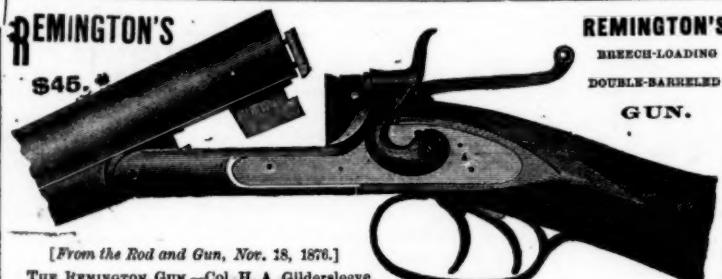
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